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CANNON, LONDON" (2 Words)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

SUBSCRIPTION WITH
DIARY 20/- PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPIES 9d.

No. 2390.

NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

Vol. CIII.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.
TELEGRAMS: "OPIUM." MANCHESTER.
PHONES: City 984 & 4038.

Co-Operative Advertising

The "Allenburys" CALENDAR for 1926

Overprinted with Chemist's Own Name and Address

The experience of many years has proved the success of the 'Allenburys' series of calendars; they are highly appreciated by the public and are effective advertising from the point of view of the pharmacist. The picture for the 1926 calendar, "See-Saw, Marjorie Daw," is the third of a series on the subjects of well-known Nursery Rhymes and Legends.

The reproduction in colours of this picture has been carried out most successfully and the whole production is one of considerable artistic merit. These calendars are sure to delight, especially the ladies and children, and will be a constant reminder of the giver for the whole of the year and probably much longer. The price, 2/6 per dozen carriage paid, is considerably less than the cost of production. Three dozen is the minimum quantity that can be overprinted with own name and address. We can supply envelopes to fit the calendars at 8d. per dozen.

Size of picture— $6\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{8}$ in. Size of complete calendar— $11\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Kindly let us know your requirements as soon as possible as orders can be accepted only so far as the limited edition will permit. Particulars of the name and address to be overprinted should accompany each order.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E. 2

Telephone 1122 (six lines) Bishopsgate.

Telegraphic Address: "Greenburys Edo London."

WE DO NOT SELL MIRACLES BUT SERVICE.

May, Roberts does not claim never to make a mistake but only that they make fewer than most and that's the best you can hope for in an imperfect world.

Incidentally in not claiming to be perfect, they are not exercising a virtue but only discretion, and that with a view to being believed, because they cannot sell Chemists' Sundries without Travellers unless they can induce faith in their word and wares.

It has taken something like 50 years to fully convince the Retail Pharmacist that he can buy Chemists' Sundries from the descriptions and illustrations in

MAY, ROBERTS' CATALOGUE

with exactly the same degree of confidence as if he had actually handled the goods. The foundation of this confidence is experience and the knowledge that should he find that any article purchased differs in any way from his anticipations, he can return it carriage forward for credit. May, Roberts would not make this offer if there was any likelihood of the goods coming back, would they?

Furthermore they do not claim that May, Roberts is the only House from which completely satisfactory Sundries can be obtained, but with the goods go the implied Services of

Cheapness, Promptness and Freedom from Omissions.

The Chemists' demand is for a very varied selection of goods at the right price. He wants them now and not presently, and he wants all the goods he orders and not some of them to go on with.

The organisation which calls itself May, Roberts' has been gradually built up to this end and it claims to fulfil its function faithfully.

May, Roberts' Catalogue is published twice a year on April 1st and October 1st and in addition a monthly supplement showing alterations and additions is sent to all customers, while from time to time special lists of seasonable lines are also issued.

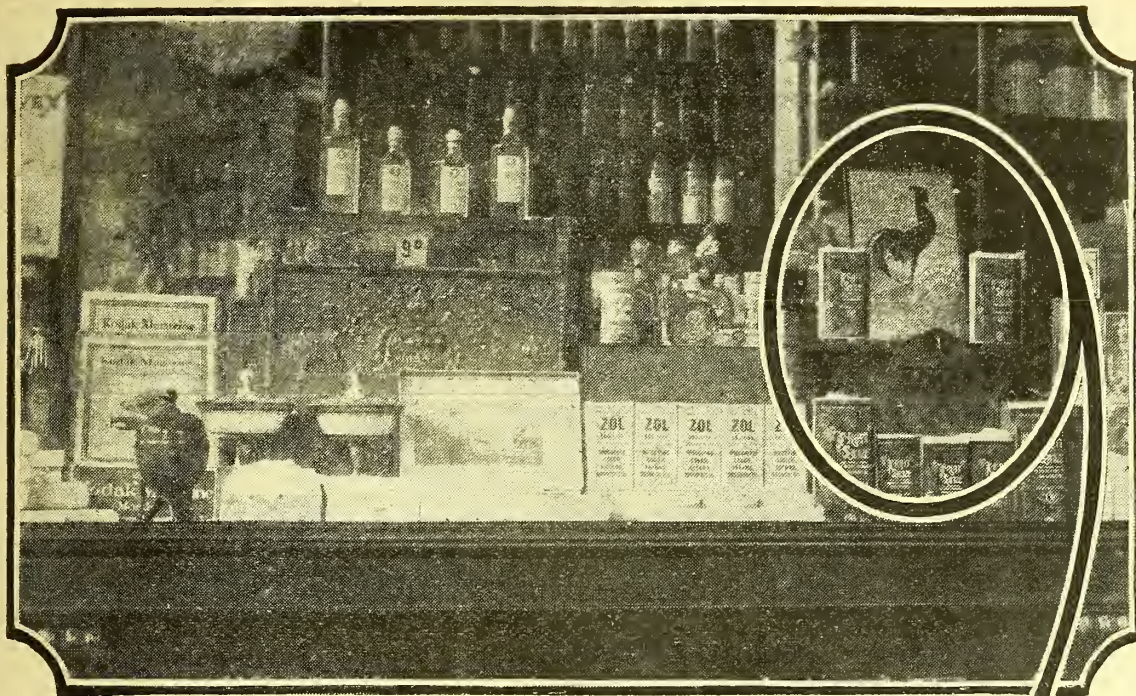
These are at your disposal in return for a postcard.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

(P.O. Box 157)

7/13, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1

And at LIVERPOOL, PLYMOUTH and DUBLIN.



It pays to display ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" on your counter

NOW the winter season is fast approaching, may we suggest that you would do well to display one or two showcards together with a few bottles of "FRUIT SALT" on your counter.

Very little space is taken up, and profitable sales will be made. There is always a constant demand for "FRUIT SALT," no matter what the season of the year may be. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is one of the best advertised lines you handle, and it shows you that liberal profit which makes it really worth displaying.

Applications for new and attractive advertising material should be addressed to Sales Manager :

J. C. ENO, Ltd.,

P.O. Box 671,
London, E.C.4.



**Bonus
Period
Expires
30th Nov.**



DANCE FLOOR POLISH

**—ONLY
14 DAYS
TO GO**

**BOOK THIS P.A.T.A. LINE AT
WINDOW SHOW TERMS—NOW**



SLIPPERINE Decorated Tins.
DANCE FLOOR POLISH. Good Show Material
P.A.T.A. 1/6, 2/6, 10/6.
FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE OR THE MAKERS
Johnston & Adams, Dundee, Scotland.

Dozen.
1/6 size **12/-** - - - 2½% 1 mo.
2/6 size **20/-** £3 less - 5% „
7-lb. (10/6) **96/-** £6 less 5% 2½% „

WITH A BONUS OF ONE TIN PER
DOZEN FOR TWO WEEKS' DISPLAY
THIS SHOWS A PROFIT OF 70 TO 75%
ON OUTLAY

Example :—	Costs	Retails
4 Dozen 1/6	£2 8 0	£3 12 0
1 Dozen 2/6	1 0 0	1 10 0
Bonus 4 × 1/6	0 0 0	0 6 0
Bonus 1 × 2/6	0 0 0	0 2 6
	3 8 0	5 10 6
5% discount	0 3 5	3 4 7
Outlay	3 4 7	Profit 2 5 11

**MINIMUM DISPLAY
ORDER - - £3**

Carriage Paid. Cases Free.

ALL TIN CONTAINERS
ATTRACTIVELY PACKED WITH A
GENEROUS SUPPLY OF SHOWCARDS

*Obtain from your wholesaler or direct
from the makers*

**JOHNSTON & ADAMS
DUNDEE**

Link up your Pharmacy with our SPECIAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

The highly attractive and extensive advertising which is now appearing in all the principal newspapers has created wide-spread interest.

Reports from doctors and from members of the public show the general appreciation of "Jecomalt." This is due to its delicious taste, which will be doubly appreciated when it is realised that "Jecomalt" is prepared from 30 per cent. of the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and is entirely without the slightest trace of odour or taste of the oil.

You are sure to receive repeated enquiries for "Jecomalt." Do not miss sales. Write to us at once for a supply of our very attractive show-cards, and our special display terms and thus obtain the maximum results from our publicity.

The high profit yield deserves your active support. Minimum Retail Prices (P.A.T.A.) 1/3, 2/3, and 4/- per tin.

A. WANDER, Ltd.
184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.



JECOMALT

BRAND

COD LIVER OIL & MALT EXTRACT



Profitable selling lines

Not simply because they provide the retailer with a generous profit in pounds, shillings, and pence, but because they are consistent sellers by reason of the satisfaction they give to your customers, who in turn recommend them to their friends.

You, therefore, reap a two-fold benefit—good profits and increased business.

If you do not already stock and display our manufactures, the opportunity is always waiting for you. Write us to-day.



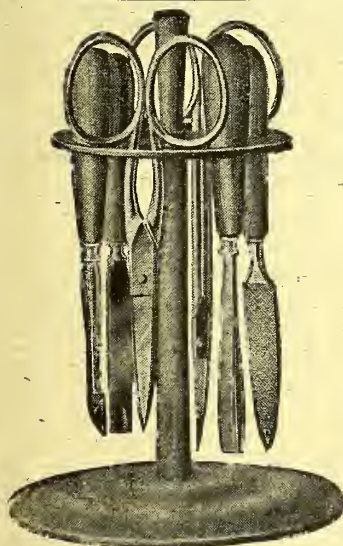
A. de St. Dalmas
 & Co. Ltd.
LEICESTER

Pioneers in the production of plasters

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TELEPHONE—NORTHERN 2102.

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ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.

Gt. Hampton Street
BIRMINGHAM

WE DO NOT
SUPPLY
THE PUBLIC
DIRECT



Manicure Sets, Brush Cases
Toilet Articles & Novelties

BE PREPARED—ORDER NOW

SEND FOR NEW SEASON LIST—LATEST DESIGNS AND PRICES

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If you have not yet bought your stock of FINEST CREAM OLIVE OIL

Write to us for samples

We are in a position to supply one of the Finest Grades of Olive Oil on the market, of a higher standard than the B.P. requirements, and which is guaranteed not to deposit.

Reputed $\frac{1}{4}$ pints	5/9 per doz.
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9/9 "
" 1 "	17/- "
" 1 quarts	32/- "

Packed in Pedestal Shape or Champagne Shape Bottles.

Also packed in Vials and White Flint Flats.

REDUCED PRICES FOR QUANTITIES.

CHRYSTOID (CHEMISTS) LTD.

1-3 GOWER ST., BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL

Telephone : BOOTLE 126.

Telegrams : "BLUECHRY, LIVERPOOL."

After 22 years
of continuous growth and
prosperity the

Rexall

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY
PLAN
remains

UNALTERED & UNCHANGED

Rexall is the original and the most successful
Chemist's Co-partnership Enterprise in the world.

The
Sign
that
will



bring
you
more
business !

If there is no Rexall Agency in your vicinity,
particulars will be gladly forwarded without
any obligation on your part by writing to

UNITED DRUG COMPANY, LTD.
WATERWAY STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

“SEMPROLIA”

Snow-White Petroleum Jelly

AN intensive advertising campaign in the newspapers and house-to-house distribution of small samples and literature now leads to a considerable demand for this line, also the Yellow quality, and for various Semprolia Medicated and Toilet Preparations.

The series carries P.A.T.A. guaranteed profit and a full set of display material will be furnished to all stockists.

	P.A.T.A. Min. Ret. Price	Per doz.		P.A.T.A. Min. Ret. Price	Per doz.
“Semprolia” Snow-white Petroleum Jelly.			“Semprolia” Cold Cream.		
Screw-capped jars in cartons ..	10½d.	7/-	Small opal jars in cartons ..	1/-	8/-
Sample boxes (aluminium) in boxes of 3 doz. ..	3d.	2/-	Large “ “ “ “ ..	1/6	12/-
½-lb. decorated tins ..	1/8	13/6	Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	8d.	6/-
1-lb. “ “ “ “ ..	2/8	21/6	Aluminium boxes (small) ..	3d.	2/-
			“ “ “ (large) ..	1/-	8/-
“Semprolia” Yellow Petroleum Jelly.			*“Semprolia” Cream Medicated.		
1¾-oz. screw-capped jars ..	4d.	2/8	Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	1/3	11/3
¼-lb. decorated tins ..	7½d.	5/-	“Semprolia” Snow.		
½-lb. “ “ “ “ ..	1/-	8/-	Screw-capped jars in cartons ..	1/3	10/-
1-lb. “ “ “ “ ..	1/6	12/-	Each ½-doz. in striking display outer.		
Sample tins (in boxes of 3 doz.) (gross)	1d.	8/-	Sample boxes aluminium in 3 doz. cartons ..	3d.	2/-
*“Semprolia” Analgesic Balsam.			Write for our Special Window Display Offer.		
Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	1/3	11/3	“Semprolia” Toilet Lanolin.		
“Semprolia” Anti-insect Cream.			Aluminium boxes ..	3d.	2/-
Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	8d.	5/-	*“Semprolia” Witch-Hazel Cream.		
*“Semprolia” Boracic Cream.			Collapsible tubes with nozzle, in cartons ..	1/3	11/3
Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	1/3	11/3	*“Semprolia” Zinc Cream.		
“Semprolia” Camphor Ice.			Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	1/3	11/3
Aluminium boxes ..	3d.	2/-	“Semprolia” for the Hair.		
*“Semprolia” Capsicum Cream.			Small ..	1/4	10/6
Collapsible tubes in cartons ..	1/3	11/3	Large ..	2/-	16/-
*“Semprolia” Catarrh Cream.					
Nozzle end collapsible tubes in cartons ..	1/3	11/3			

* These preparations carry a 3d. Duty Stamp.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Specialty Department,

“SEMPROLIA” WORKS, ALBERT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.1

Telephone: HAMPSTEAD 4046 (2 lines).

Telegraphic Address: NUTINJOL-NORWEST-LONDON.



Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

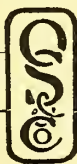
**Sales are beating all records
despite the mild Autumn.**

THIS fact is most significant. It proves that the weather is of minor importance when you have a really good product and advertise it well and consistently. Our Sales Chart shows that people are not waiting for a 'cold snap'; they are taking our advice to "put themselves on 'Roboleine'."

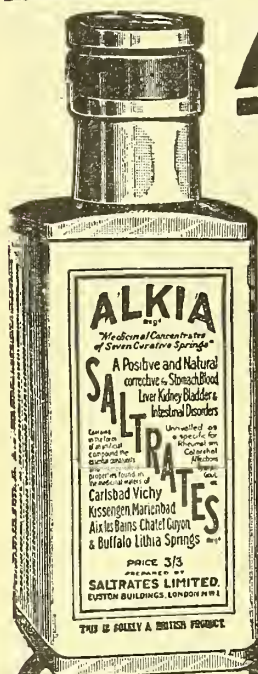
If you believe in taking the line of least resistance, take an interest in 'Roboleine'; it only needs a little display and an occasional word to give **YOU** also a record turnover.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

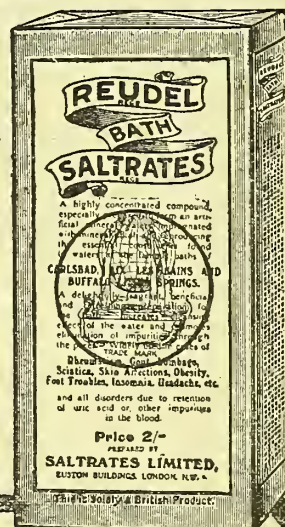
O & S



Two lines which can be recommended with Absolute Confidence



They always mean a pleased and satisfied customer because they do exactly what our advertisements say.



ALKIA SALTRATES

The most efficient Saline on the market and the best value for the money. Pleasant tasting and always satisfies the user. Widely advertised for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica or any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders, Catarrhal Affections, etc.

SELLS AT 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath. Especially recommended in cases of Foot Troubles, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Strains, Sprains, etc. Always extensively advertised.

SELLS AT 2/- AND 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

NOT COMPOUNDED AS THE CHEAPEST PREPARATIONS OF THEIR KIND BUT THE BEST PRODUCIBLE REGARDLESS OF COST

GUARANTEED SALE TERMS

Free Bonus

Free Cases

Free Carriage

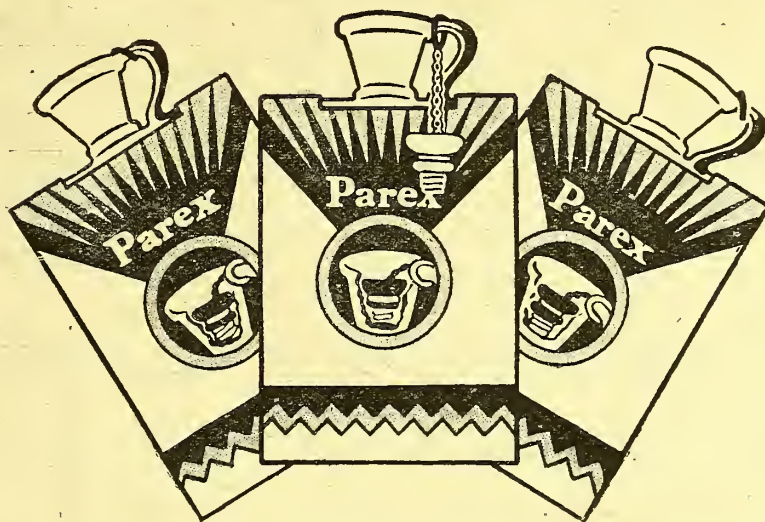
Carriage Paid and Free Cases in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen, which may be assorted. Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request. Display them in your window and attract extra business from our present extensive advertising campaign. Write for particulars of our Special Bonus Terms for WINDOW DISPLAY.

SALTRATES LIMITED, EUSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, N.W.1.

Maw's



Page



Wintry Weather Should be Selling "Parex" Hot Water Bottles for You.

The weather is inviting you to sell "Parex" Hot Water Bottles. Take advantage of it! Your customers are in the mood to provide themselves and their families with hot water bottles. Show them "Parex" Hot Water Bottles.

Give the guaranteed "Parex" bottle the most prominent position in your window. Let it bring you a substantial profit and earn the appreciation of your customer. Let it help you build for future prosperity.

The "Parex" Hot Water Bottle was a splendid bottle before the improved captive stopper was added. It was a steady seller before the new selling scheme was introduced. With these two new features it is, beyond doubt, the most attractive hot water bottle proposition for the pharmacist.

Display "Parex" Hot Water Bottles now! Show the bottle in its card jacket. Use the display screen and price-card and place the leaflet on your counter. Watch sales!

PRICES OF "PAREX" GUARANTEED HOT WATER BOTTLES.

Size	Price
6 x 8	3 8
6 x 10	4 -
7 x 12	4 9
10 x 12	5 9
10 x 14	6 6
8 x 10	4 7
8 x 12	5 1
8 x 14	5 6
12 x 14	7 3

"PAREX" SUPER-RED.

Size	Price
8 x 10	5 -
8 x 12	5 8
8 x 14	6 6
10 x 12	6 6
10 x 14	7 6

All the "Parex" Display material is sent free with orders to the value of £5 and upwards. Send your order to-day.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.

WM. C. SLATER,
Managing Director.
ROYAL 290.



4 Carlisle Avenue,
E.C.3.

"ESSYNTHET, ALD, LONDON."

NEW CROP
OTTO OF ROSE
GUARANTEED PURE AND DISTILLED BY
BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CIE, Kazanlik
WILL SHORTLY BE AVAILABLE.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES,



Allwood Bros

CARNATION
PERFUME
POT POURRI
CARNATION
SACHETS

AND BATH CRYSTALS

are the Products of the World's Leading
Carnation Specialists.

THE FINEST QUALITY—DELIGHTFULLY
PACKED—LIBERAL SALES AIDS—AND
AN ADEQUATE MARGIN OF PROFIT
TO THE CHEMIST.

Please write for particulars and Trade Terms to

Allwood Bros

THE WORLD'S LEADING CARNATION
—RAISERS AND SPECIALISTS—

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies
FOR

FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London. PEACH
APRICOT
HONEY
MAPLE
&c. Ask for Quotations & Samples.

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

CALIFORNIA

Is celebrated for its

ORANGE

Groves and the Exquisite Flavour of its fruit. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the

OIL

from these fruits has a DISTINCTIVE and TRUE

ORANGE FLAVOUR

The price is equally attractive. You can prove it if you will ask your Dealer.

Wholesale Distributors for
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
CALIFORNIA

WHEELER & HUISKING Ltd.
26/27 GREAT TOWER STREET, E.C.3

All the Perfumes of— **LENTHERIC**

Au Fil de l'Eau
Le Matin au Bois Orchidée
Ambre Mousse

Chypre La Feria, etc.

Are being continuously advertised in the leading papers.

The demand is increasing daily—order ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE Now

Please write for Catalogue showing Trade Prices to:

THE LONDON DEPOT,
Secker, Robb & Co., Eldon Street House,
Moorgate, E.C.2 Telephone: London Wall 1118

E. SACHSSE & CO. LEIPZIG GERMANY

Distillers & Manufacturers of
**ESSENTIAL OILS,
SYNTHETICS, FLOWER OILS,
COMPOUND PERFUMES, etc.**

Specialities:
**TERPENE & SESQUITERPENE
FREE OILS (T.S.F.)
ORRIS OIL PRODUCTS,
B.P. ESSENTIAL OILS.**

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO
Sole U.K. Agents:

T. HARRISON & CO.
BURNLEY HOUSE, WILLESDEN, N.W.10.
Tel. No. Willesden 731

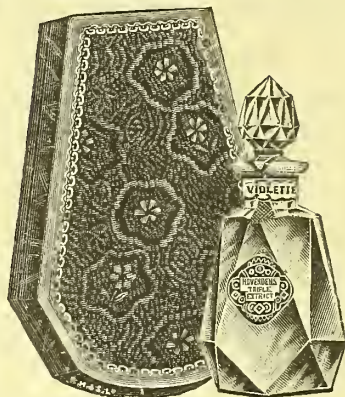
IMPORTERS OF CHEMICALS, DRUGS,
ESSENTIAL OILS, ETC.

STOCKS IN LONDON.

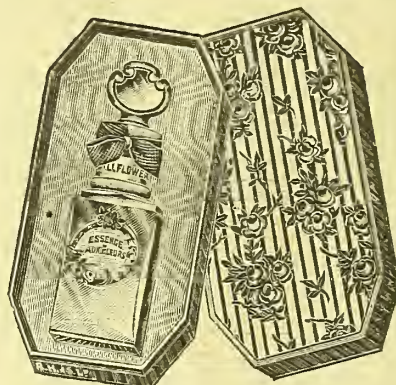
Hovenden's Xmas Perfumery



No. 1166. (As illustration.)
Containing 2½ oz. (about).
Fancy Bottle, Best Triple Perfume,
Handsome Case, lined, 8/3 each.



No. 2316. (As illustration.)
Containing 1½ oz.
Cut Stoppered Bottle, best Triple Per-
fume, Handsome lined Case, 6/3 each.



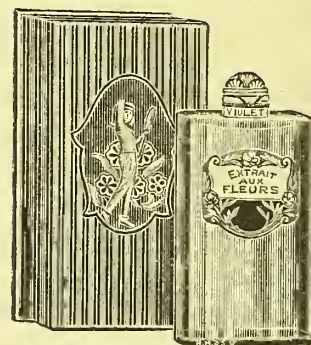
No. "C." (As illustration.)
Containing 1 oz.
Fancy Bottle, Good Perfume, 18/6 doz.



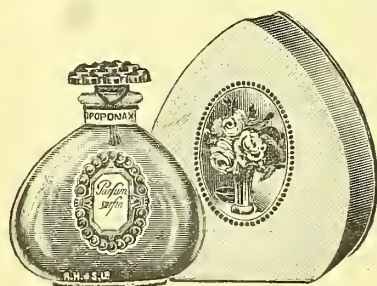
No. 5534c. (As illustration.)
Containing 1½ oz. (about).
Gilt Cap Bottle, French Blend
Perfume, in attractive Case,
5/9 each.



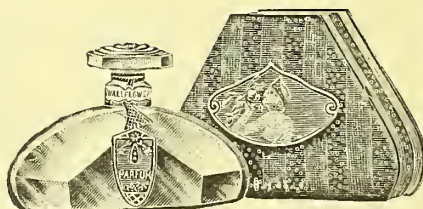
No. "B." (As illustration.) Containing 2oz.
(about). Fancy Bottle, Good Perfume, 30/- doz.



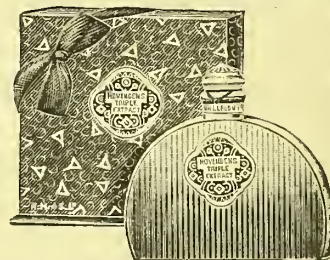
No. 6830. (As illustration.)
Containing 1 oz. (about).
Plain Stoppered Bottle, best
Triple Perfume.
Very smart Case, 37/6 doz.



No. 5089. (As illustration.)
Containing 2 oz. (about). Fancy Bottle,
Good Perfume, 30/- doz.



No. 3853. (As illustration.)
Containing ¾ oz. (about). Fancy Bottle,
Good Perfume, 22/6 doz.



No. 10793. (As illustration.)
Containing 1 oz. (about).
Fancy Stoppered Bottle, best Triple
Perfume, Pull-off Case, 33/6 doz.

We have a large selection of Fancy Cut Glass Bottles from 16/- doz.
up to 78/- doz., and shall be pleased to forward selection on approval.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

89, 91, 93 and 95 CITY RD., FINSBURY, E.C.1 Tel.: Clerkenwell 7601, 7602, 7603 (3 lines).
29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.1. Tel.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).
Factory: 41 to 53 BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.1.



Good wine needs no bush*

*Advertisement.

PORTS

	Per Dozen	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bots.	Bots.
Fine Old Tawny V.O.T.	.. 39/-	72/-
José Serrano Full-bodied	.. 33/-	60/-
Rodrigo Fine Old	.. 24/-	45/-
Ayrton's Invalid	.. 24/-	45/-

SHERRIES

"No. 34" Choice Old Brown,		
1868 ..	39/-	72/-
José Serrano Matured Old	33/-	60/-

MEDICATED WINES

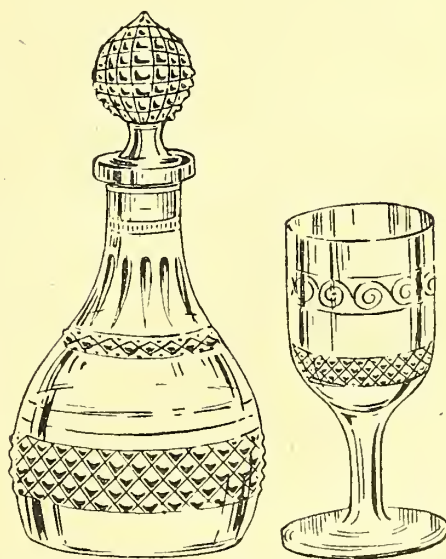
	Dozen	1-3	-6	1 Gross
Liebig's Beef and Malt				
Rep. pints	21/-	20/-	19/-	
" quarts	36/-	34/-	33/-	
Liebig's Beef and Malt,				
with Quinine Rep. pints	22/6	21/6	20/6	
" quarts	39/-	38/-	37/-	
Orange Quinine				
Rep. pints	12/6	12/-	11/6	
" quarts	20/6	20/-	19/6	
No. 1, Choice Green				
Ginger Rep. quarts	36/-	—	—	

AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., have a well-deserved reputation for Table and Medicinal Wines. Their importations of Ports are from the best grape districts of the Douro Valley, and are made under careful expert selection. In choice old brown Sherries, our "No. 34" Amon-tilado, 1868 vintage, attracts every connoisseur.

Special bonded facilities enable us to handle large shipments, and confer particular advantages in maturing and bottling. These facilities are not equalled by any organisation catering entirely for the Chemist.

**AYRTON SAUNDERS
—& CO., LTD.—**

Wine Importers, LIVERPOOL.





EDME



BRAND

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

BEST THAT SCIENCE AND MONEY CAN PRODUCE.

GUARANTEED absolutely pure and free from preservatives. Manufactured in a model Factory in ideal surroundings from specially selected barley malt, combined with the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

EDME MALT EXTRACT

also supplied in similar packages.

YOUR OWN NAME PRINTED ON LABEL.

Showcards supplied; write for quotation and full particulars.

EDME LIMITED,

Broad Street House, LONDON, E.C.2.

Works - Mistley and Pontefract.

Phone: London Wall 5929.

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

Sole Agents for the Société d'Apiculture
PATENT PHOSPHATES & MERCHANDISE, LTD.,
6 FENNEL STREET, MANCHESTER.



NEW SEASONS HONEY

TINS IN CASES, ETC.

Production of the National Syndicate
of Apiculture (4,000 Members)

"and gather HONEY all the day from every opening flower."
FRESH FRENCH HONEY of the CHOICEST CULTURE

Packed in 14-oz. Tumblers, 64 to the Case; and 60-lb. Tins,
2 tins in a Case; and in Pails.

'Phone: City 6158.

Wires: "Monophos, Manchester."

1825—
1925

100 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL TRADING

Neave's Foods

**FIXED PRICES
FIXED PROFITS**
showing 25% minimum

Extensively advertised on
National lines.

Showcards and advertising
literature free on request.

NEAVE'S FOOD LTD.
FORDINGBRIDGE.



For Foggy Days and Winter Days

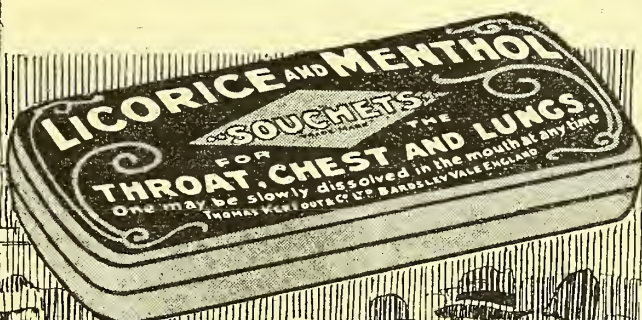
THE handy "Souchet" tins (of vest-pocket thin-ness) are at once a source of profit to the Pharmacist and of satisfaction to his customers.

"SOUCHETS"

The Licorice Preparation de Luxe

Retail 6d. per tin. Trade 3/9 per dozen

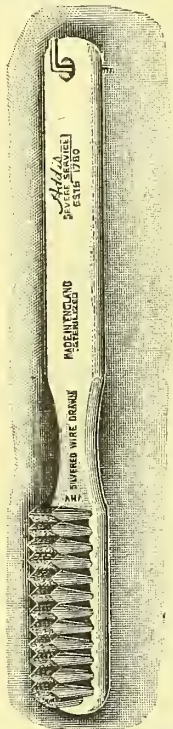
In bulk, 4/6 per lb.



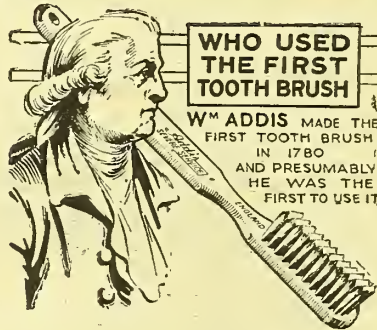
THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797

B 89

COPYRIGHT



Made in Very Hard
Unbleached Bristle
for "Severe Service"



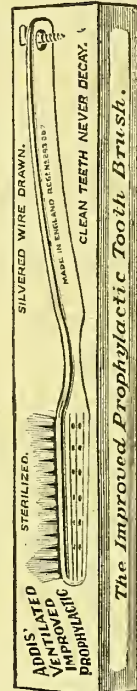
W^m ADDIS MADE THE
FIRST TOOTH BRUSH
IN 1780
AND PRESUMABLY
HE WAS THE
FIRST TO USE IT

Every *Addis Prophylactic* and "SEVERE SERVICE"
tooth brush box bears the following copyright wording:

*Manufactured in England and guaranteed by the oldest firm
of tooth brush manufacturers in the world.*

When you offer your customer one of these he knows you are
offering the best obtainable, not just selling for profit. At the
same time ADDIS brushes give the regulation profit, a full
guarantee and confidence to the customer to purchase other
goods from you.

ADDIS BRUSH WORKS
HERTFORD, ENGLAND.



Made in
Very Hard ... Bristles
Hard ...
Medium ...
or Soft if required.

Peldo
(Patent applied for)

**THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE**

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

Part of the vast campaign to introduce IPANA-

These generous new Display Terms

IPANA!

In Australia it is the best-selling tooth paste on the market.

In America—the most competitive dentifrice market in the world—it is already an astounding success, with a record of rapid growth unheard of before.

And now, in Great Britain, it is being introduced by the same sound merchandising methods, backed by equally extensive and compelling advertising, as have made it so phenomenally popular and profitable in other parts of the world!



This window is paying well! It brings more people into the shop—it brings more profit on every tube.

Three business-like offers!

The forceful new advertisements will drive people to chemists' shops for Ipana. And you can make sure it's *your* shop they come to if you display Ipana in your window.

Let us help pay for the window space with these generous new display terms:

No. 1.	10% off a parcel of 6 dozen	cost £3 2 1	profit £2 5 11
No. 2.	7½% off a parcel of 3 dozen	cost £1 11 11	profit £1 2 1
No. 3.	5% off a parcel of 1 dozen	cost £0 10 11	profit £0 7 1

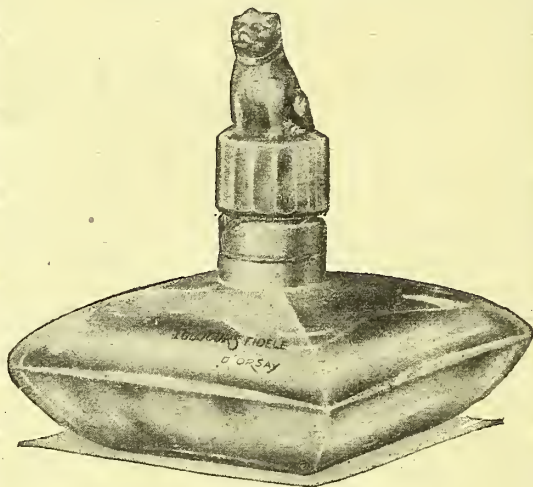
Take 30 days to pay. (Or take advantage of a further 1½% discount for cash within ten days.) We stand the cost of delivery to you.

Messrs. Bristol-Myers Co., 112, Cheapside, London, E.C.2

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

Cleans the teeth *and also* stimulates the gums

ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS LINES



No. 880. **TOUJOURS FIDELE**
Retail - 24/- each



No. 7 L. **FLEUR DE FRANCE**
Retail - 16/6 each

OTHER SIMILAR LINES AND A GOOD
ASSORTMENT of COFFRETS SUITABLE
FOR PRESENTATION AVAILABLE

A P.C. WILL BRING OUR REPRESENTATIVE TO YOUR DOOR

PARFUMS D'ORSAY

54 George Street, Baker Street, W. 1

TELEPHONE—MAYFAIR 3925

IRELAND - W. J. RANKIN & SON
11 WARING STREET, BELFAST

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. **PARKER, BELMONT & CO.**

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	58/6	6/6
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	45/-	5/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia),
Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle
Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL
HALL, Ltd., Singapore.



A Perfume Spray without perfume is like a beautiful frame without a picture—good to look upon but useless.

The sale of a Perfume Spray should mean a further sale for perfume.

We specialise in
**BULK
PERFUMES**

ALL OUR PERFUMES
ARE MADE WITH
NATURAL FLORAL
BASES, manufactured
direct from the flowers in
our own factories in Cannes.
THEY ARE MADE
WITH THE PUREST
B.P. RECTIFIED SPIRIT
with no added water and
run about

20 fluid ounces to the pound.
For ordinary purposes we
recommend our
QUADRUPLE ESSENCES
in all odours 30/- per lb.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA,
PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.

The Line which **YOU** must carry for Christmas is *The* **PUFFINCASE**

SINCE the "Puffincase" was first brought to the notice of the women of the country by means of an extensive advertising campaign, the demand for this 'best-of-all' powder container has been enormous. It has become apparent that Chemists who show the "Puffincase," either

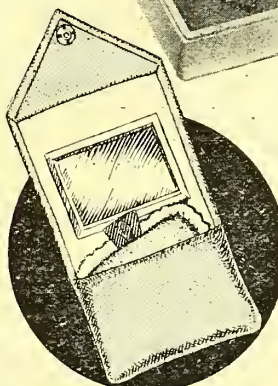
in their window or on their counter, quickly have to re-order, as the average woman cannot resist the appeal made by the dainty, Persian leather "Puffincase," complete with mirror and Tinypuff filled with the finest powder, which will last three months in daily use. The powder cannot fall or soil the clothes.

The Powder comes *through* the Puff

All Ruskin, Dawney products are distinguished by their high-class appearance and the remarkable craftsmanship used in their manufacture. The retail price of the "Puffincase" is 4/6, complete with mirror and

either the
"Tinypuff"
or the
"Puffnette."

Write
to-day
for
Trade
Terms.



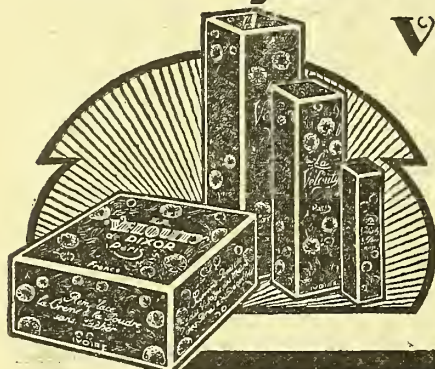
Another Ruskin Dawney
product you should carry
is the

**Ruskin Shaving
Pad for MEN.**

Write for particulars and
Trade Terms.

Ruskin Dawney & Co., Ltd.
of 38 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Regent 7391.



VELOUTÉ de DIXOR PARIS..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices:—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail ..	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	" ..	3/-
Large "	14/- "	" ..	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	" ..	6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

A Verbena Bath Soap of exquisite fragrance—

**R. F. WHITE
& CO., Ltd.**

*The Non-Combine
Firm*

**Victoria Station
House,
LONDON, S.W.1**

Verbena Soap is an extremely popular line, especially so when it is well perfumed and not just an ordinary Lemongrass-Citronella odour. Many of the large London buyers have agreed that

OUR VERBENA IS UNIQUE.

OUR PRICE IS COMPETITIVE AND OUR PACK ELEGANT.

6-oz. Round Bath ($\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes) - - 66/- gross

Less 2½% cash in 14 days. Carriage paid in free cases. Own Name on 5 gross.

Offer this

When customers ask for a colour-restorer for grey hair, or a tonic to stop falling or to promote growth, offer

MORGAN'S POMADE

You may do so in full confidence that it will perform what it promises. 35 years' reputation, a world-wide trade, and thousands of testimonials support its claims to genuine merit. Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot; Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.

With equal certainty of ensuring customer-satisfaction you can also recommend **MARIE ANTOINETTE EUCALYPTUS SHAMPOO POWDER**. Threepenny packets, 18/- per gross, or in 1/6 boxes (7 packets), 12/- per doz.

BOTH ARTICLES IN THE P.A.T.A. LIST.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD

(Note New Address)

LONDON, N.19

(1)



G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

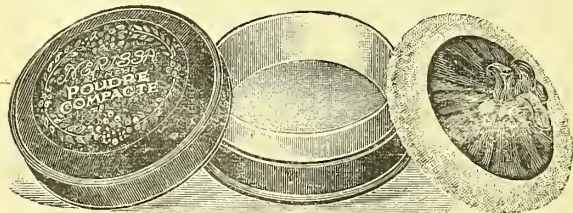
Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

**BEST
BRITISH
BRUSHES**

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Poudre Compacte



The best range of Solid Powders on the market.

All complete with Puff, in assorted perfect tints. In attractive Show Boxes of 1 dozen.

F100.	"Thé Dansant," Nickel Plated Box	6/- doz.
F101.	"Thé Dansant," " " " with diminishing mirror	7/6 "
F102.	"Secret Charm," Embossed Aluminium Box, with diminishing mirror	5/- "
F103.	"Golden Dawn," Imitation Gold Box, with diminishing mirror	7/6 "
F104.	"Damask Rose," Imitation Gold Box, decorated in colours, with diminishing mirror	7/6 "
F1003.	"Nerissa," Attractive Card Boxes as illustrated, in handsome display outer	5/- "

Obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.

Perfect Powder. Freedom from breakage. Daintily presented. An assortment that will meet the taste of every buyer and bring repeat orders.

Sole
Manufacturers:

SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD., 184/190, Goswell Road, E.C.1.



XMAS 1925

Parfumerie Connoisseur.

Lavender Water

Made from Mitcham Lavender.

Eau de Cologne

Made from a Gold Medal Formula.

These Unique Lines have proved an *Immediate Success* by reason of their dainty conception and high quality combined with a reasonable price. Our demands are heavy, and you should place your orders early for the Xmas trade.

Small size (1 doz. in Box)	.. ..	per box	6 9
Ditto, each in Carton	.. ..	per doz.	8 -
Medium size ditto	.. ..	..	12 6
Large size ditto	.. ..	..	20 -

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.

27/8 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1

BRANCHES AT CARDIFF AND LIVERPOOL.



THE ORIGINAL
:: AND ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?

12/- and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Please
get your supplies of
AMAMI
Shampoos from
PATA
WHOLESALE

They allow
just the same Bonus

10%

on six dozen
sixpenny Shampoos

AMAMI 4/10 Chenies St. London W.C.1.

Frozoclone

REGD.

The Original & Best
SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE



In Green Bottles Registered
ACTUAL SIZE OF
STANDARD PACKING.

IN 2 SIZES

In order to meet the insistent demand for a smaller size bottle of the Original "Frozoclone" a small packing has also been introduced. Chemists will find that this smaller size has a ready sale.

PRICES P.A.T.A.

ORIGINAL
PACKING

32/- Doz.

3/6

RETAIL.

NEW
PACKING

16/- Doz.

1/10

RETAIL.

Important Notice
to Shippers and
Overseas Buyers

WRITE FOR SPECIAL EXPORT TERMS

Formerly the minimum quantity for Bonded Shipment was 4 gross. Arrangements have been made with the Customs and Excise Authorities whereby it is now possible to supply for *Bonded Shipment* quantities from a minimum of 1 gross large or 2 gross small upwards.



ACTUAL SIZE OF NEW
SMALLER PACKING.



THE LUSCIOUS LAXATIVE

OTHER DEMUTH
LINES WORTH
ATTENTION



R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

68 SALUSBURY ROAD
& MONTROSE AVENUE,
LONDON, N.W.6.

NEW

COMPLETE
CATALOGUE
1925-1926



SEND A POST
CARD TO-DAY

This list contains 324 pages
of up-to-date interest to the
progressive pharmacist.

NOW

READY FOR YOU

W. EDWARDS & SONS

Wholesale & Export Druggist Sundriesmen,

14/18, NILE STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1.

'Phone : Clerkenwell 5230.

'Grams : " Medicines, Nordo, London."

PARFUMERIE "JUNE ROSES"



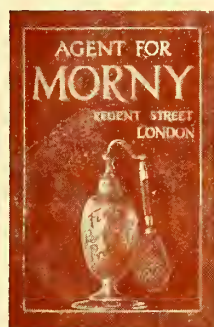
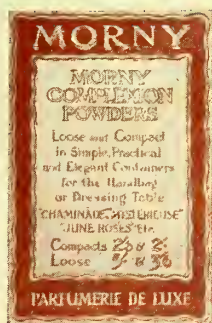
£20 (at Retail Prices) WINDOW DISPLAY.

Between this date and Xmas a limited number of
SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAYS
 can be arranged with Retail Agents for the
MORNY FINE PERFUMERY PRODUCTS.

For terms, mentioning period preferred, apply to—

MORNY FRÈRES LIMITED 6 New Burlington St., London, W.1

PARFUMERIE "JUNE ROSES"



MORNY

A TOILETTE OF

JUNE ROSES™

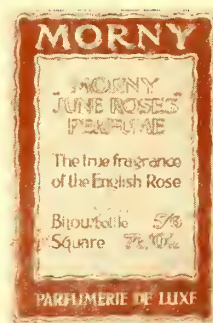
by MORNY

PERFUME ... 5/6. 7/6. 10/6

The most exquisite of all rose fragrances.

COMPLEXION POWDER ...	5/6
SIFTER BOX of POWDER ...	2/6
DAY CREAM TUB 3 1/2 JAR	5/6
BATH DUSTING POWDER ...	5/6
BATH SOAP de LUXE (12)	2/6
BATH SALTS TABLETS (12)	3/6
SHAMPOO POWDERS ...	6/6

PARFUMERIE DE LUXE



SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF

MORNY TOILET LUXURIES.

With each SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY we will supply on loan, carriage paid, THE LARGE HAND-PAINTED DOUBLE PANEL (as centre illustration above), and SIX SMALL SHOWCARD PANELS (four of which are shown at sides).

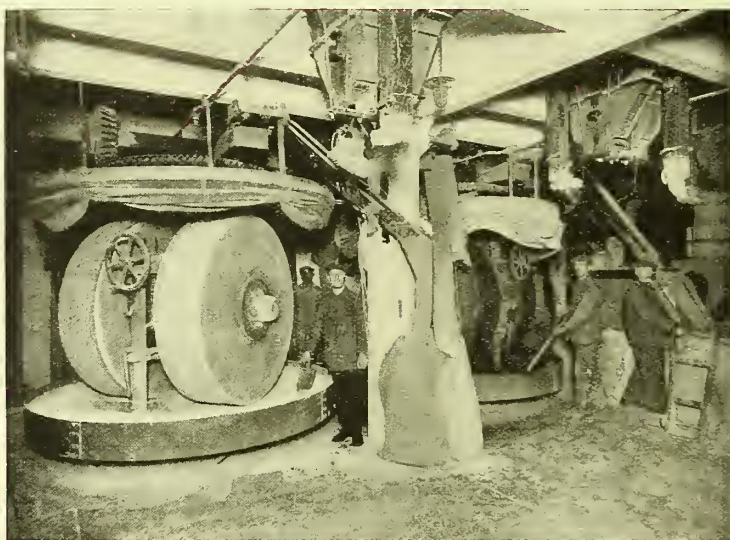
We will also provide free for introductory purposes a supply of Colour Pamphlets printed with Retailer's name and address, and a liberal number of miniature specimens of certain Products for distribution to Customers.

NO TWO SIMULTANEOUS DISPLAYS IN ANY DISTRICT.

For terms, mentioning period preferred, apply to—

MORNY FRÈRES LIMITED 6 New Burlington St., London, W.1

“StaffAllenS”
grind the following:
GUM ACACIA
ALOES
BELLADONNA LEAVES
BELLADONNA ROOT
CAPSICUM
DIGITALIS LEAVES
GENTIAN ROOT
HENNA LEAVES
JALAP
LIQUORICE,
COMPOUND
POWDER
NUX VOMICA
OPIUM
ORRIS ROOT
RHUBARB
SENNA LEAVES
SOAP
TRAGACANTH.



Edge Runners for Drug Grinding

SINCE 1833

IN 1833 Stafford Allen commenced business in the premises now known as 7 Cowper St., Finsbury, expressly to meet the demand of the London Druggists for PURE UNADULTERATED POWDERED DRUGS.

Though nearly one hundred years have passed since the first mill was installed, “StaffAllenS” maintain the policy of the founder, and their Powdered Drugs are still The Standard of Excellence.



*Elect
Powdered Tragacanth
packed for export.*

“StaffAllenS” POWDERED DRUGS

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LIMITED

Drug Millers since 1833.

COWPER STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2



Use this New Showstand

It has already proved itself a good salesman of NUCTONE in many parts of the country. From a decorative point of view it would be hard to beat, and it forms a splendid link between our advertising and your cash-till. Ask for it when you next order NUCTONE.

You sell NUCTONE under a definite guarantee of safety backed by the manufacturers. When asked for a colour restorative for Grey Hair you can recommend it with confidence every time.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

In

Four

Grades

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.

3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- doz.

NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair & auburn hair. 3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- doz.

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen's hair, 6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- doz.

NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE for Ladies and Gentlemen with fair hair who want a quicker result.

6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- per doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

QUELCH & GAMBLES, Ltd.
211/215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD., 4 Dering St., London, W.1

Why No Soap?

Because soap is alkaline and like chalk is incompatible with an acid dentifrice.

Alkalies oppose Pepsodent principles and reverse effects now desired by dominant dental opinion.

Pepsodent being mildly acidic disintegrates mucin plaque at all stages of formation.

The mild acidity increases the flow, alkalinity and ptyalin content of the saliva.

Every use gives naturally increased power to these tooth protecting forces in the mouth.

Absence of soap lubrication makes the polishing agent somewhat conspicuous but which is harmless, being softer than enamel.

This polishing agent is a blend of pure calcium phosphate and anhydrous calcium sulphate, finely powdered to form the ideal polishing agent.

If you have not already tried Pepsodent personally, send a postcard for a large tube and full answers to questions to:—

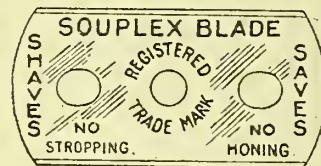
The Pepsodent Company
(Dept. 280), 42 Southwark Bridge Rd.,
London, S.E.1.

Pepsodent MARK
TRADE

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice

HAVE YOU GOT A STOCK OF SOUPLEX SAFETY RAZOR BLADES?

If Not, You are Missing Profits



SOUPLEX are without doubt the finest Safety Razor Blade (Gillette pattern) the world produces, and every time you sell one you make a permanent customer.

Thousands of pounds are being spent this year to bring them before the notice of the public, and to show SOUPLEX Showcards means quick sales and good profits.

The sales of SOUPLEX have increased over 1,000 times in the past year, and every week they grow.

The profits on SOUPLEX are good and cannot be varied; no cutting is permitted; they sell to the public at 2/6 per dozen and cost you 20/- per gross.

FROM GOOD WHOLESALE HOUSES
IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY.

WHOLESALESAERS.

We supply SOUPLEX to wholesalers only, and every wholesaler who stocks them is sure of guaranteed profits; there is no difficulty in selling them, for your traveller to say SOUPLEX to a shopkeeper is to book business. We supply special showcards with dummy packets for travellers, and so prevent you losing samples and money.

If you have not yet got SOUPLEX write at once for prices and terms.

SOUPLEX LTD.

MORECAMBE, Lanc.



BIDWELL BIDWELL & CO. LIMITED.

BIDWELL'S
"GLORIA" and
"PROPHYLACTIC"
TOOTH BRUSHES.

Also Pure Bristle

HAIR, NAIL and SHAVING BRUSHES.

Highest Class—Gold Medal—Established 1839

**GOODS MOST SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS:**

"COMPAGENIC" CASE. Two Hair Brushes fitting into one another, with Comb.

"SHINGLETT" HAIR BRUSHES in Satinwood or Ebony.

SMALL ERINOID BRUSH & COMB in leather case for Hand Bags.

BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES in Transparent Tubes.

Factories: AXMINSTER, ENGLAND.

MORTON FOR RAZOR BLADES.

Amazing offer. How does he do it? And he's British!

GENUINE U.S.A. GILLETTE BLADES.
1 box 5's & 10's 26/3 5 boxes 5's & 10's 25/10
2 boxes " 28/2 10 " " 25/5
3 " " 28/2 " " 25/-

EVER-READY BLADES. 28 doz. 1 gross 15/6 1 gross 30/6.

Prices are now fixed by the Ever Ready Co.

VALET AUTO-STOP BLADES.

5 in Packet 1/6 1/2. Box of 24 Packets 36/- 3 Boxes 35/6 per box.

SOUPLEX (GILLETTE PATTERN) BLADES.

18 dozen. A real, good, honest blade.

All goods net and post paid. Above quotations won't stand the slightest credit.

C.W.O. unless approved references, then C.O.D.

T. S. MORTON, Razor Blade Specialist

67 ACRESFIELD ROAD, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

U.S.A. GILLETTE BLADES

1 box 25/6 3 boxes 23/- box.

"Challenge" (2/6) 19/- doz.; 3 doz. @ 18/-
5/- Series @ 28/- doz.

504 Series (25/-), Nickel-plated 38/- doz.

VALET "99" 2/6 Razors, 22/- doz.; 3 doz. 61/8

Blades, 38/- box. Stropps, 20/- doz. 6/- C Model Razors, 48/- doz.

THE NEW 7/6 RAZOR, 5/3 each.

EVER-READY RAZOR BLADES

28/5 gross (1-gr. 14/6) 31/5 gross, with 24 Razors (1-gr. 16/6)

New Wall Cabinets 2/- Sets, 10/6 doz., 3 doz. for 46/9. MONKEY STROPS 3/9 each

Pinaud's Hongroise 4/- doz. Coty's Honbigan L. T. Piver's Face Powders stocked.

Rouge DORIN, etc.

Our own line of Shaving Brushes. English made, unbreakable

handle, each packed in carton, 3 sizes, 18/-; 22/6; 28/- doz.

Send for List. Goods post paid. Terms Nett.

ALFRED FRANKS & CO., 23, Bartlett's Buildings,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Telephone: Holborn 4760.

The World's Best Hairbrush

means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing **plus absolute cleanliness.**

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white.** Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why **you** should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why **you** should take **your** share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the **actual manufacturers** can afford to allow **you.**

RIGBY'S
Klenly
HAIR BRUSH

RIGBY, BATTCOCK, LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.
Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.



Prov.
Pat.
28928/24

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business. Christmas is coming—verb. sap.

OVERALLS

for
Chemists & Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
Khaki DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER
& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.

1, 3, 5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.
Telephone: Avenue 6650 Established 1839.

BRANCHES:

Deptford, Edware Road, Woolwich, Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

CELLOPHANE

The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods **look better—keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

Felix Boissard Perfumes



No. 5068.

SIVA PERFUME

A perfume of rare enchantment, which captivates but never cloy.

PRICE PER DOZEN BOTTLES 42/-

(Thirteen to 1 doz. bottles.)



No. 918.

SIVA TOILET POWDER

In Rachel, Naturelle, Rose, Blanche.

This toilet powder will give great satisfaction to your customer.

PRICE PER DOZEN BOXES 13/6



No. 3017.

SIVA SOAP

An exquisite toilet soap.

PRICE PER DOZEN BOXES OF
3 TABLETS 24/-

LESS 2½% Monthly a/c.

ORDER FROM WHOLESALE AGENTS—

FRANCIS DRAKE & CO.

Eden Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1

Felix Boissard's Latest Creation

27/6
RETAIL.

27/6
RETAIL.



No. 5089

MADELON

The Perfume of the Age. An exceptionally choice and
lasting Perfume. Unique and distinctive.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER BOTTLE **14/-** LESS 2½% MONTHLY A/c.

A limited quantity of these can only be supplied.

ORDER FROM WHOLESALE AGENTS—

FRANCIS DRAKE & CO.

Eden Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1

Important Notice

Re B & B LYSOL

There have been many complaints respecting the different qualities and kinds of LYSOL at present on the market, many of which are made from cheap German materials. You will probably have noticed some prosecutions have lately been instituted by the Public Authorities, in one of the cases it being proved that the amount of Cresols contained in that particular brand was only 3%.

B & B LYSOL CLAIMS TO BE of the HIGHEST GERMICIDAL STANDARD YET PRODUCED, and our object in making this announcement is to call your attention to the result of special tests which have been made of many well-known Lysols on the market. These tests have been made by a leading firm of analytical chemists in London, who for ethical reasons cannot have their name published, but we shall be pleased to show the results to anyone interested.

WE APPEND BELOW A COPY OF THE ANALYSIS, and WE WOULD REALLY LIKE YOU TO CONSIDER THIS ANALYSIS WHEN YOU ARE PURCHASING LYSOL.

"A 1 in 200 solution of this material killed the test organism (a 24 hour culture of B. Coli) in 10-15 minutes at 20°C.

For purposes of comparison a sample of one of the best brands of Lysol was purchased, and to obtain the same result, it was found necessary to use this in a concentration of 1 in 100.

Compared with a solution of pure carbolic acid, the B & B LYSOL has a co-efficient of 2.1, while the other Lysol had a co-efficient of only 1.05. The B & B LYSOL is therefore twice as powerful as the other Lysol."

May we send you one of the special bonus offers?

WHOLESALE FROM:

BUTLER & CRISPE,
80/82 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

JOHN THOMPSON (^{Wholesale}_{Druggists 1921}) **LTD.**
27, 35 Duke Street, Liverpool.

AND FROM

HEPPELLS LTD., 16 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

B & B LYSOL

BRITISH AND BEST

THERE are many Lysols, but B & B Lysol is the product of a British Colliery. It is the best that can possibly be produced. It is made by British labour and packed by British employees.

There is no unpleasant odour with B & B Lysol.

We are making a special offer to chemists to induce them to commence stocking this line, which will be largely advertised.

We will give a special bonus of

TWO PACKAGES TO EVERY DOZEN ORDERED

Bonus to be the Same Size as that Ordered.

PRICES—Retail P.A.T.A.

4 oz. size	-	-	1/-	6/6 doz.
8 oz. size	-	-	1/6	12/- doz.
16 oz. size	-	-	2/6	21/- doz.
$\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. tin	6/6	each.	1 gall. tin	10/6 each.

Carriage Paid. Less 2½% monthly.

Wholesale from :

BUTLER & CRISPE, 82 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1

JOHN THOMPSON (Wholesale Druggists 1921) **LTD., 27/35 Duke Street, Liverpool.**

AND FROM

HEPPELS LTD., 16 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

Collapsible

Tubes



Betts'
make
the Best

METALLIC CAPSULES,
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES,
SPRINKLER CORKS,
TIN FOIL
or LEAD FOIL.

Betts & Co. Ltd.
1. Wharf Rd., City Rd.
London N.1.

Established 1857

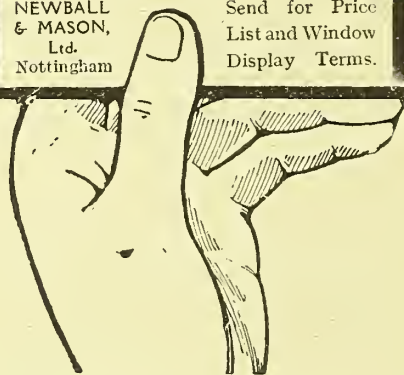
Now is the time
to order

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

AVOID IMITATIONS

NEWBALL
& MASON,
Ltd.
Nottingham

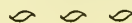
Send for Price
List and Window
Display Terms.



The Chemist's Compact Library

MONEY-MAKING AND
MONEY-SAVING BOOKS

**EVERY BOOK BY
AN EXPERT.**



May be obtained at the published prices from any
Wholesale Drug or Sundries House, or from

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Branch Offices:

Manchester and Sheffield, England;
Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

LORIMER-MARSHALL

FOR

PACKED GOODS

Cough Mixtures, Tonic Elixir, Liniments,
Syrup of Hypophosphites, Embrocations,
Emulsions, Syrup Ferri Phosph. Co.
and the
Lorimer's "Gold Medal" Chemical Food

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3

Important Announcement.

REDUCTION IN RETAIL PRICES

	Retail.	Chemist.
SIROP FAMEL - - - - -	3/-	28/10
CACHETS FAIVRE - - - - -	1/3	12/-
" UNSTAMPED (for Export) - - -	—	10/6
EUPNINE VERNADE (Reduced Size) -	3/-	30/-
" UNSTAMPED - - - - -	—	27/-

NOTE.—Carriage Paid on orders of 20s. and upwards.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO. beg to inform their Clients that owing to the sacrifice the Manufacturers have undertaken in making the foregoing reductions, they are not prepared to allow any credits or returns of stocks under any circumstances. The new prices will take effect on November 12th, 1925.

INSIST on ENGLISH WRAPPING, and receive GENUINE GOODS. NO OTHER FORM OF WRAPPING CARRIES ANY GUARANTEE OF BEING GENUINE.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.

(Foreign Chemists, Ltd.)

15 GREAT ST. ANDREW STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

BEARDMORE

OUTLINING A REAL BUSINESS PROPOSITION

emanating from the World - Famous British Engineering Organisation, William Beardmore and Co., Ltd.

Strictly as a business proposal, you are invited to inspect Beardmore new

15 cwt. BOX VANS 30 cwt.

and witness a practical demonstration of transport efficiency tempered with strict economy and general utility.

Anniesland, GLASGOW.

Telephone: Western 1837-8.

BEARDMORE MOTORS, LTD.

Principal Proprietors: WM. BEARDMORE & CO., Ltd.

112 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Museum 8770 (3 lines).

4, Imperial Buildings,

Oxford Road, MANCHESTER.

"Rodine" The Rapid Seller

Mr. C. F. Loggin, Chemist, Stratford-on-Avon, writes October 2nd, 1925: "Please send 'Rodine' as enclosed order. 'Rodine' is not only the Rapid Rat Remover but the Rapid Seller. At present time the 'Piper o' Perth' is strutting in our window calling attention to the packets of 'Rodine' all around him. We pin our faith on 'The Piper' who has never failed."

Get your "Rodine" on best terms. "Rodine" yields a handsome net profit when bought direct. It is the good article with the good profit. Lay in your stock for Rat Week. "Rodine" is the Rat Poison that pays. See to your stock now.

Write the Maker—

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH.



RETAIL PRICES.

2/9, 6/6, 14/6, and 21/- per tin.

Invoiced to the Trade at

2/6, 5/6, 13/6, and 20/- respectively, and subject to 20% discount.

Carriage paid on orders of 40/- net. Postage charged on small lots.

B. C. TIPPER & SON,
The Veterinary Chemical Works
BIRMINGHAM.

BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER

Of all Patent Medicine Houses at 3/6, 5/6 and 9/- per dozen.

In packets at 5d., 9d. and 1/3 each. (P.A.T.A.)

The sure destructive agent which may be confidently recommended by Chemists for quick clearance of rats and mice. (Users' testimonials on request.)

Prepared only by

J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

"GOLSTONE"

Regd.

**BRITISH MADE
RECEIVING SETS and
COMPONENT PARTS
COMMAND IMMEDIATE SALES.**

TRADE DISCOUNTS

have been substantially increased and Chemists will find Radio as a sideline a welcome addition to Sales and Profits. We invite enquiries for Catalogue No. R113, illustrating an extensive range of Crystal and Valve Receiving Sets and Component Parts of every description, post free on request. **COMPETITIVE PRICES. Liberal Trade Discounts.**

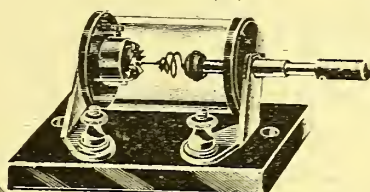
**"GOLSTONE" CRYSTAL
RECEIVING SET.**



Licensed under Patent No. 214903/23.
Designed to cover all British Broadcasting Wavelengths including Daventry.
Retail at 7/6.



"GOLSTONE" CRYSTAL in glass tube with Cats Whisker and Crystal Tweezers. A Remarkable Seller. Retail at 1/-

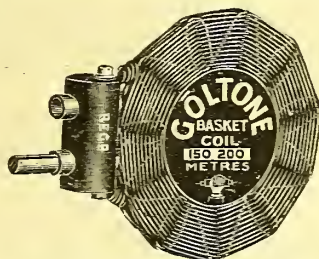


"GOLSTONE" ENCLOSED DETECTORS.

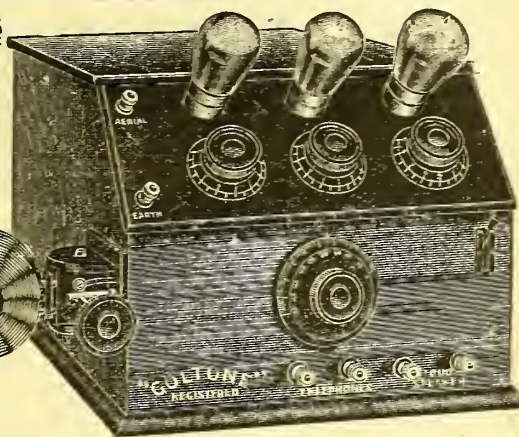
Various types.
Retail Prices from 1/3.

RADIO WIRES

Silk, Cotton and Enamelled Instrument Wires. Supplied in bulk or on small reels for counter sales.

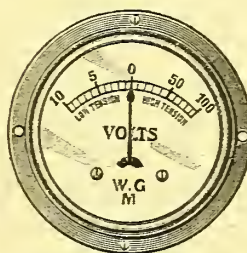


"GOLSTONE" PLUG-IN COILS. Supplied in all Wavelengths. Special Coil for Daventry reception. Retail at 2/9.



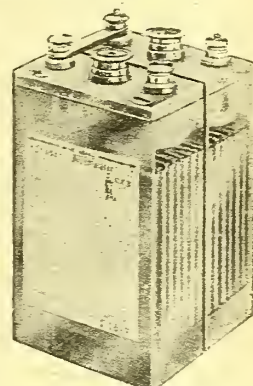
"GOLSTONE" VALVE RECEIVERS.

One to Five Valves, in open and enclosed Cabinets. Keen Prices.



"GOLSTONE" DOUBLE RANGE CENTRE ZERO PANEL MOUNTING VOLTMETERS.

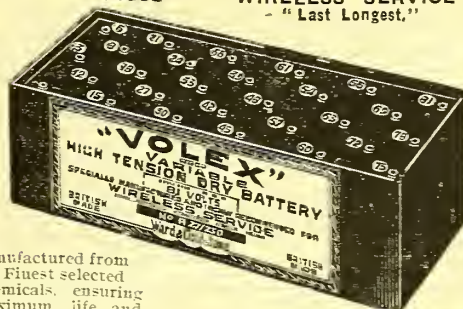
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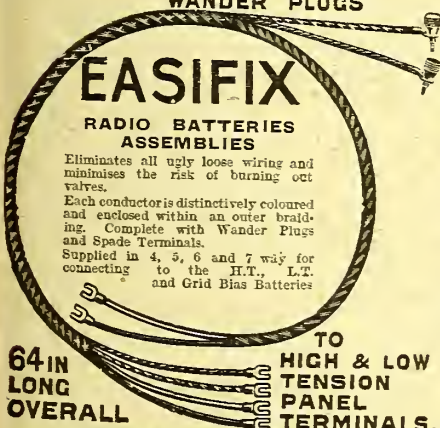


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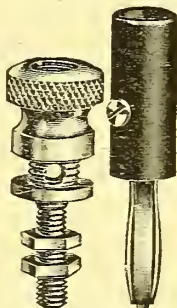


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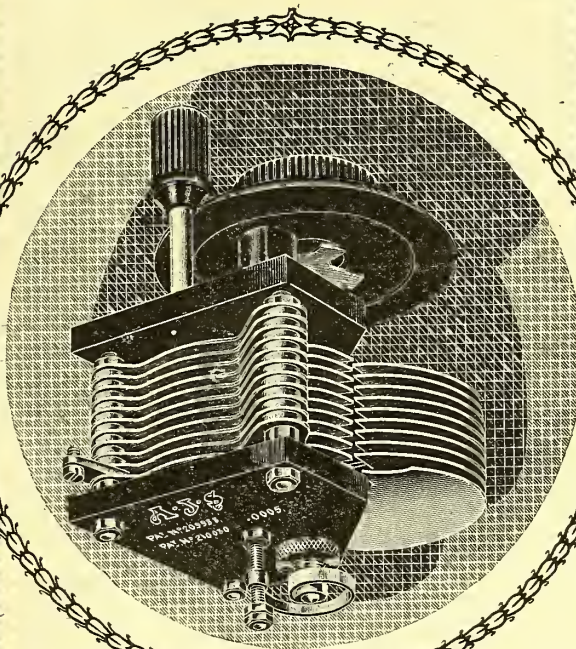
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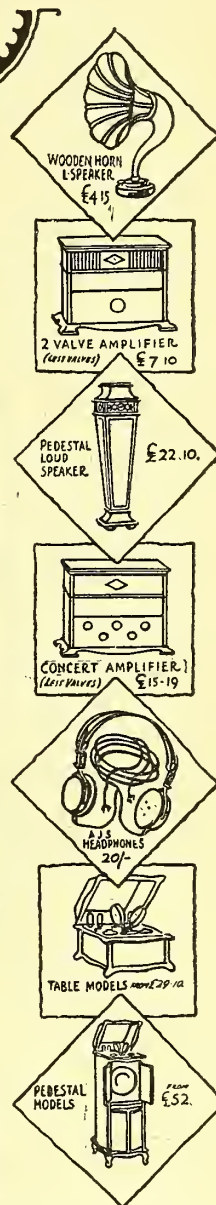
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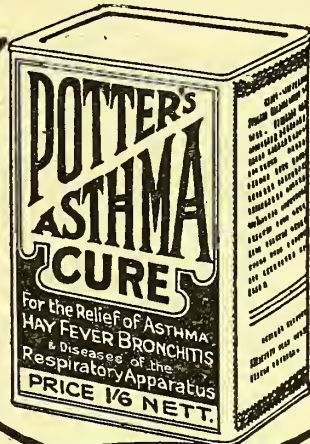
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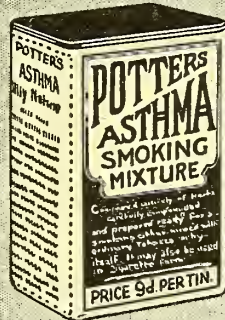
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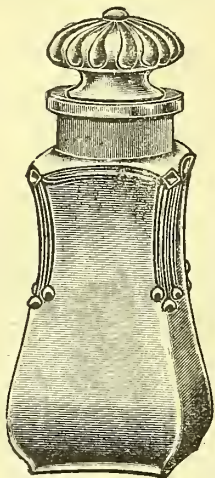
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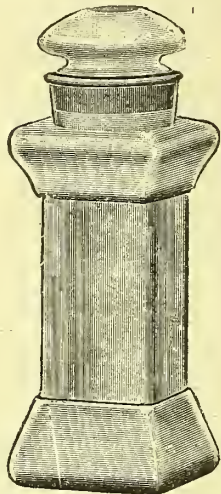
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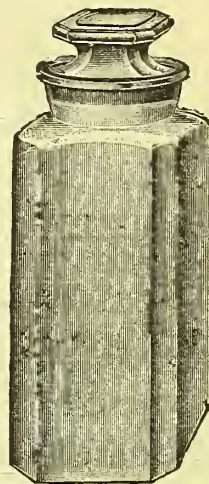
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Business Changes

F. MANSFIELD, LTD., chemists, have opened a business at 208 Clowes Street, Gorton, Manchester.

BOOTS, LTD., chemists, have acquired the business of Mr. A. Bellamy, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Louth.

MR. S. HEYWOOD, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Brierley, Sanders, Ltd., chemists, 4 Barker Street, Oldham.

MR. HERBERT H. COOPER, chemist and druggist, late of Weston-super-Mare, has taken over the business of Manriev & Co., Ltd., chemists, 22 High Road, Stratford, London, S.W.16.

MR. G. S. BALL, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. W. Taylor, chemist and druggist, Red Lion Square, Heanor, who has retired after carrying on this pharmacy for thirty-five years.

MR. F. B. EMERY, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. Stanley Haywood, chemist and druggist, at 188 Chorley Old Road, Bolton. Mr. Haywood retains his business at 36 Queensgate.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

The Royal Society

The following awards by the President and Council of the Royal Society are announced:—A Royal medal to Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., for his work on the constitution of the alkaloids; a Royal medal to Professor A. C. Seward, F.R.S., for his researches on the palæobotany of Gondwanaland; the Copley medal to Professor A. Einstein for his theory of relativity and his contributions to the quantum theory; the Davy medal to Sir James Irvine, F.R.S., for his work on the constitution of the sugars; the Sylvester medal to Professor A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S., for his researches on the foundations of mathematics; the Hughes medal to Mr. F. E. Smith, F.R.S., for his determination of fundamental electrical units and for researches in technical electricity. The following is a list of those recommended for election to the Council:—*President*, Sir Ernest Rutherford; *Treasurer*, Sir David Prain; *Secretaries*, Mr. J. H. Jeans and Dr. H. H. Dale; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir Richard Glazebrook; *other members of Council*, Professor J. H. Ashworth, Professor L. Bairstow, Professor F. O. Bower, Professor S. Chapman, Sir Dugald Clerk, Professor F. G. Donnan, Professor E. J. Garwood, Professor J. P. Hill, Professor J. B. Leathes, Professor J. C. G. Ledingham, Sir Thomas Lewis, Professor F. A. Lindemann, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir Charles Sherrington, Dr. G. C. Simpson, Mr. W. C. D. Whetham.

Armenian Bole in Food

The current report (No. 281) of the medical officer of health for the City of London contains the following observations arising out of the Regulations recently issued by the Ministry of Health regarding the use of preservatives in food:—"A colouring matter termed Armenian bole was formerly fairly generally used. This product is a mineral matter of reddish colour, containing red oxide of iron amongst other constituents. In the finished product arsenic may be contained through insufficient removal, either of what may be normally contained in the raw materials, or of what may reach the product in the course of manufacture. The first sample of Armenian bole was purchased in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, and contained 800 parts per million of arsenious oxide. Another sample contained 40 parts, whereas two others contained none. The first of these two samples also contained zinc to the extent of 5.76 per cent. In view of the composition of these contaminated colouring matters and of their use in various products, steps were taken to ensure that no further supplies were sold for food purposes. The commonest food in which this material is now used is sausages, which contain a large amount of bread. It is often used as a colouring in anchovy preparations, and it may be used for the colouring of cheap chocolates. It used to be the popular method of colouring burnt almonds, and probably it is used in potted meats. In addition to the Armenian bole, samples were taken of rose pink, Bismarck brown, Indian red, and a polony dye, all of which are used by butchers. In none of these samples were any poisonous metals found. In addition to the above, six samples of cheap sausages sold at about 6d. per lb., six samples of anchovy paste, four of anchovy essence, five of caramel, four of chocolates retailed at about 1s. 4d. per lb., three of burnt almonds and two of potted meats were examined, and none were found to contain poisonous metals. One of the samples of anchovy essence, however, contained a trace of copper, as also did one of the burnt almonds."

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Crown Agents for the Colonies.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, tablets for Palestine.

Glossop Town Council.—R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., drugs; Surgical Manufacturing Co., surgical requisites; Boots, Ltd., sundries.

Birmingham

Chemists are receiving many inquiries regarding foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. Nicholls, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. J. Atkins, chemist and druggist, 78 and 79 Stafford Street.

A report that the squirting cucumber had been found growing in Sutton Coldfield Park has proved erroneous, the actual plant found being *Datura stramonium*.

At Birmingham Police Court, on October 28, George S. Smith, motor driver, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for robbing his employers, W. Canning & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists.

Councillor Jeffrey Poole and Major Hall Edwards retained their seats in the municipal elections. The former, who has served fifteen years on the City Council, has been appointed a member of four committees. He has also been made an overseer for Handsworth district and governor of the Handsworth Grammar School.—Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., has been appointed to the water committee of the City Council.

Liverpool

Special Rexall bargains are being offered by twenty-one chemists in Liverpool and district.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association and Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, at a special meeting held at the Royal Institution, on November 4, discussed points raised at the delegates' conference held at Glasgow in July.

An interesting collection of soaps, perfumes and toilet preparations, which have recently been obtained from abroad, was included in an exhibition of samples, representing all the leading foreign manufacturing countries, at the offices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Buildings. The exhibition, which also embraced paints, varnishes and enamels, was, by arrangement with the Department of Overseas Trade, to aid manufacturers in the district to increase their export trade.

Sheffield

The re-appointment of Messrs. E. Preston and S. Furnival as examiners to the Pharmaceutical Society has caused much satisfaction locally.

The dance and whist drive of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a highly successful function in previous years, is arranged for November 26.

It is hoped that local members of Parliament will attend the dinner of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, which is to take place at the Grand Hotel on November 17.

For some time there has been a steady increase in the number of chemists' businesses opened in Sheffield. At present there are seventy-six proprietors, owning 105 shops, at only seven of which Insurance dispensing is not undertaken.

At an inquest on November 3 on the body of John Wilson, described as a chemist's assistant, the police surgeon said that death was due to asphyxiation, caused by food lodging in the larynx. A verdict in accordance with this evidence was returned.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE GRANTED.—Guildford Town Council has granted a licence for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons to Messrs. Fogwill.

POISONINGS.—Several cases of suicide by poison have been recorded since our last report. Among the poisons chosen are potassium cyanide (Luton), oxalic acid (Washwood Heath), and lysol (London, W., and Aston).

WINDOW SMASH.—During a Fifth of November carnival at Holsworthy, Devon, a canister filled with gunpowder blew up and went through the plate-glass window of Mr. D. W. Turner, chemist and druggist, doing damage to the amount of £16.

INVENTIONS COMMISSION.—The Inventions Commission, sitting at the Law Courts, London, on November 9, heard a claim for £3,388 by the Aktiengesellschaft für Autogene Aluminium Schweissung, as compensation for

the use of a certain flux for the welding of aluminium. The Commission's decision will be announced.

NURSES AND "DANGEROUS" DRUGS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive of the National Poor-Law Officers' Association it was stated that it had been found necessary to have several members of the Association legally represented at an inquiry, at a poor-law hospital, regarding the use of drugs in the treatment of a patient. Mr. H. Antcliffe, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, suggested that it was desirable to call the attention of members of the Association to the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—At Gloucester Police Court, recently, Frances Cook, Longsmith Street, and Fanny Brain, Victoria Street, were each fined 10s., with costs, for having sold diluted and coloured acetic acid as malt vinegar. Mr. R. H. Ellis, F.I.C., public analyst, certified that phosphates were absent from the samples submitted to him.—A similar summons at Birkenhead Police Court was dismissed, there being a doubt whether the defendant understood what was asked for.

Scottish News

Brevities

In the municipal election at Lauder, Councillor J. H. Scroggie, chemist and druggist, headed the poll.

Among the successful candidates at the municipal elections in Fife were Mr. W. Smart, chemist and druggist, Buckhaven, and Mr. W. Stavert, F.B.O.A., chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy.

As their representative in succession to Mr. James Cochrane, resigned, F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., soap manufacturers, have appointed Mr. W. W. Macrae, 8 Sciennes Road, Edinburgh.

Mr. J. A. Kemp, chemist and druggist, Kirkintilloch, who was a successful candidate in the recent municipal elections, is the fourth member of the Kemp family to serve, in different towns, in that capacity.

The partnership between Mr. W. J. Sanderson, chemist and druggist, and Mr. A. Barbour, chemist and druggist, trading as W. J. Sanderson, chemists, Peebles, was dissolved on October 29. Mr. Sanderson is continuing the business under the firm name.

In the Small Debt Court, Hawick, on November 6, Ferguson, Shaw & Sons, soap makers, Glasgow, and the London and North-Eastern Railway Co. brought an action against Andrew Elder, fish and chip merchant, for £9 6s. for three kegs of lard. Defender pleaded he had not received the goods. Sheriff-substitute Baillie said there appeared to have been a practice that when the shop was shut these goods were put in the passage, but he could not hold that that in itself was delivery to the consignee. It was the duty of the railway company to deliver, and he thought that if the railway company were not able to deliver, and they chose to leave the goods in a passage, they did so at their own risk, and the least their servants could do was to go round next day and get a receipt, instead of the very reprehensible practice of a carter signing somebody else's name as if he had received the goods. He, therefore, could not hold that these goods had been delivered, and he assailed the defender, with 15s. expenses.

Edinburgh

In the Mid-week Football League, Pharmacy were defeated by Eastern, on November 4, by six goals to two.

In the Edinburgh Burgh Court, on November 5, five hawkers were charged with contravention of the recently instituted regulations governing street trading. Each had carried on business on a stance without holding a permit from the authorities. Three were admonished, one fined 10s., and another 5s.

"Recently," writes an Edinburgh chemist, "a lady, unknown to me, asked for a bottle of Easton's tablets. 'What are you making a fuss about?' she inquired when I regretfully refused to supply. 'I can get them without a question being asked at . . . or . . . Stores'" (in the neighbourhood).

Irish News

Sales of Dangerous Drugs

In the Senate of Northern Ireland, on November 6, the Leader of the House was asked whether any regulations had been made by the Minister of Home Affairs for controlling or restricting the production, provision, sale or distribution of any drugs to which the Dangerous Drugs Acts (Northern Ireland), 1920 to 1925, applied; and, if not, whether the Minister was prepared to make such regulations should such action appear to him desirable; and whether contraventions of any "corresponding law" referred to in Section 1 of the Imperial Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Amendment Act, 1923, could be dealt with in Northern Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry said no regulations had as yet been made by the Minister of Home Affairs under the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Acts of 1920 and 1925, but it would, of course, be understood that the original regulations made by the Secretary of State under the 1920 Act still applied, and were enforceable in Northern Ireland. Consolidated regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts were at present in process of preparation, and these would include any amendments in the original regulations under the Act of 1920 which the working of the Act had shown to be necessary, and also any amendments which might be required as the result of subsequent legislation. With regard to the second point, neither the Imperial Act nor the Northern Ireland Act enabled such matters to be dealt with in Northern Ireland, and to remedy this, representations were made to the Imperial Government suggesting that legislation should be introduced which would place Northern Ireland in the same position as Great Britain in that respect. So far the necessary legislation has not been introduced.

Brevities

Mr. D. Walshe, M.P.S.I., Swinford, co. Mayo, has been appointed a Peace Commissioner.

A new Masonic Lodge, known as Regent Masonic Lodge No. 596, has been constituted in Newtownards with Mr. Thos. Sandford, P.M., R.D., as the first Worshipful Master.

At Omagh Quarter Sessions recently Thomas Campbell, chemist, High Street, Omagh, was awarded £10 compensation for the malicious breaking of a plate glass window in his pharmacy by a soldier, since convicted.

Mr. John Maxwell, Ph.C. (Prior & Co.), Ferryquay Street, Londonderry, has been appointed a member of the new Pharmaceutical Council which is being set up in Northern Ireland under the Pharmacy Act (Northern Ireland), 1925.

At Athlone Circuit Court, recently, a decree for £200 was granted against James K. Yorke, Ph.C., Moate, in an action brought by a number of people from co. Longford, for damages sustained by them as the result of the defendant's motor colliding with theirs near Athlone.

In the Northern Irish House of Commons, on November 4, Sir Dawson Bates, replying to a question regarding the weekly hours of duty of chemists' apprentices, said he understood there are no regulations at the moment prescribing the weekly hours of duty. The hours of duty are a matter of arrangement between the employer and apprentice, subject, of course, to the general limitation under the Shops' Act. It is possible that in some instances apprentices might be asked to take duty occasionally on Sunday, but so far as he was aware this is not a general practice. The conditions of employment of chemists' apprentices will no doubt be dealt with by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society when framing regulations.

Belfast

The half-holiday closing order for the drug trade is causing some difficulty in interpretation at present, and at the recent monthly meeting of the City Council it was represented that the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association had been in correspondence with the town clerk on the subject, his reply being approved. Several prosecutions for alleged violation of the order by pharmacists are understood to be pending.

At a recent sitting of the Holywood Petty Sessions Court, the chairman made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. William Shaw, J.P., Belfast (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 581), and expressed sympathy with the relatives. The other members of the Bench and Mr. N. Tughan (solicitor), Mr. D. Bell (town clerk), Sergeant Patton, R.U.C., and the clerk of Petty Sessions joined in the tribute.

Some of the old medical and pharmaceutical pupils of the late Mr. Samuel Templeton, having learned that his death has left his widow and two small children unprovided for, feel that something should be done in the way of raising a Memorial Fund. It is proposed to hold a general meeting of old pupils, associates and sympathisers in The Smoke Room, Ye Olde Castle, on November 17, 1925, at 11 a.m., to consider what steps should be taken to achieve this result, and to appoint a committee.

It was expected that the appointments to the new Pharmaceutical Council of Northern Ireland would have been gazetted on November 6, but a further delay has occurred, necessitating a postponement for a few days. Rumour associates the name of an East End pharmacist with the presidency, but until the official announcement is made nothing definite can be said on the subject. Queen's University has not yet nominated its representative to the Council, but the Ulster Medical Council will be represented by Dr. S. E. Acheson, who was formerly a chemist, and the wholesale drug trade has appointed Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.P., as its representative. Twelve pharmacists and six registered druggists and chemists and druggists will complete the Council.

Thames Valley Association

THE Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association held a meeting, on November 11, at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, Mr. W. S. Howells in the chair. Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," addressed the meeting, taking as his subject, "Is Pharmacy Played Out?" The address was a history of the trade during the last fifty years—1875 to 1925. Many of the matters referred to were from his own experience. The legal decision of the Society v. Wheeldon, in 1890, that the definition of the word "seller" in the 1868 Act meant the person who actually effects the sale was all to the good of pharmacy; it also made employment for many qualified men. In 1875 34 per cent. of those registered were members of the Society; to-day the percentage is about 58. This is very creditable when the number of those out of business or are overseas is deducted. He referred to many old advertisements in trade papers of businesses for sale, which showed how returns had increased. He did not think there were too many chemists' shops in the country; it was a question of distribution. There was to-day about one to every 4,300 of the population. Price-cutting was not new; they experienced it in Glasgow in his early days, and should have been met by chemists reducing their prices to compete. He had forecasted some of the changes that had taken place since the war in 1916, such as the standard apprenticeship indentures, the increase of the subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the alteration in the syllabus of the examination and the degree in pharmacy. A discussion followed. The annual dinner has been fixed for January 27, 1926, at the Restaurant Frascati.

NEW RESEARCH LABORATORIES.—Professor Halliburton opened at King's College, London, on November 6, a series of new laboratories for bio-chemistry, histology, and physiology, which have been constructed on the top of the building.

AN UNUSUAL VISITORS' BOOK.—J. C. Eno, Ltd., have received back from their kiosk at Wembley their visitors' book for the 1925 Exhibition. It was signed by regular users of Eno's "Fruit Salt" from all countries, and on one page alone may be seen the names and addresses of visitors from Omaha, Nebraska, Santiago de Chile, Peru, Cape Town, Denver, Chicago, Nova Scotia, Canada, Berlin, India and Australia.

Legal Reports

Dispensing Tested.—At Hull Police Court, on November 5, Baker's, Ltd., chemists, Midland Street, were summoned for having sold a dispensed mixture found to be deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 30 per cent. Pleading "Guilty," Mr. G. S. Williamson, who defended, said the offence was neither deliberately nor carelessly committed. The prescription was made up by an assistant. A fine of £20 was imposed.

Plate Powder Litigation.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 6, Mr. W. F. Bunn, Wilmlow Road, Withington, Manchester, who conducted his own case, consented to a perpetual injunction at the instance of J. Goddard & Sons, plate powder manufacturers, against passing off other plate powder as being of the manufacture of the plaintiffs. The defendant said he was a perfectly innocent offender, and he himself had been imposed on. He thought it rather hard that he should have been brought from Manchester to London for a matter which was only a matter of a few shillings. Mr. Gray, for plaintiffs, said the defendant would pay the taxed costs, and he hoped it would be possible to make some concession to him. Mr. Justice Tomlin observed that this seemed to be a case in which some indulgence would be very well justified.

Dangerous Drugs Act Fine.—At Southampton Borough Police Court, on November 6, Mr. Robert H. Fowler, chemist and druggist, London Road, was summoned, under the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, on thirteen counts—six for failing to enter in the register particulars of the sale of certain drugs on various dates; six for failing to mark certain prescriptions with the date on which they were dispensed; and one for failing to keep the register on the premises to which it related so that it was at all times available for inspection. Mr. P. B. Ingoldby (solicitor) appeared for Mr. Fowler, and a plea of "Guilty" was entered. For the prosecution, Mr. W. Russell said that on October 15 Chief-Inspector Lucey called at Mr. Fowler's shop and asked an assistant to produce for inspection the books required under the Act. The assistant replied: "You cannot have them; they are locked away." He also told the inspector that Mr. Fowler was out, but would be back in about five minutes; the inspector left the shop and returned later. While the officer was looking at the books, Mr. Fowler appeared. The inspector pointed out to him that none of the prescriptions had been marked with the date on which it was dispensed, and that none had been entered in the register. The defendant gave him no explanation why the books had been locked away. Addressing the Bench, Mr. Ingoldby said that a search had been made through the last 150 prescriptions, and only four had not been dispensed on the same dates as the prescriptions were dated. With regard to the non-production of the register, Mr. Fowler instructed him that if he had been in the shop at the time it would have been produced. The register was always kept at the shop. Mr. Fowler wished him to express his regret, and he promised to be more careful in the future. The chairman said that the magistrates could not help looking upon the matter in a serious light. They felt they must bracket all the summonses together, and fine the defendant £10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

Action concerning a Fur Collar.—In Shoreditch County Court, London, on November 4, Mrs. Maud Platt, 52 Wick Road, sued (with her husband) to recover the sum of £50 as damages from Sherman & Co., 182 Wells Street, Hackney, E., alleging that, through poisonous chemicals being used in dyeing a fur collar, fur dermatitis had set in. A third party had been entered in the action, Mr. B. Cohen, 2 Matilda Street, E., who, it was alleged, sold the fur collar to Messrs. Sherman. The plaintiffs claimed that there had been a breach of warranty in the sale of a coat with the fur collar attached. They claimed that Mrs. Platt had been suffering from fur dermatitis from January until June, and that, besides the doctor's bill, £3 10s. had been expended for ointments, bandages, etc. Mr. Cohen denied supplying the beaver collar, but, on the other hand, said that, if he did, he denied that he

warranted, or that there was any implied warranty, that the fur would not cause fur dermatitis. Mr. Temple Martin appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Garland, barrister, for Messrs. Sherman; and Mr. Sophian for Mr. Cohen. Mrs. Platt, giving evidence, said that after wearing the coat she noticed some pimples gathering at the back of her neck, and gradually spreading over her face. She tried to ease the pain by some ointment, but it got so bad that she had to go to a doctor, who treated her with medicine and ointment. The rash now recurred at certain periods, and the doctor told her that it would remain in her system for years. Mr. Platt corroborated his wife's evidence. Dr. Phiroze Dinshaw said he had been told the history of the case, and had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Platt was suffering from fur dermatitis. Judge Chier said that nobody had proved, so far, that the fur caused the dermatitis, and he would ask the jury to say that this disease did not come from the fur. Mr. Temple Martin thereupon asked for an adjournment so that the fur could be analysed, and the judge granted this.

Clinical Thermometer Claim: Appeal.—A King's Bench Divisional Court, consisting of Justices Sankey and Salter, commenced, on November 6, the hearing of an appeal by the Medical Supply Association, Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., against a decision of the Official Referee, who awarded Mr. Alexander J. V. McDonell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., High Road, South Tottenham, N., the sum of £750 as damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with the manufacture and sale of a sterilised clinical thermometer, called "St. Dunstan's" (*C. & D.*, I, 1925, p. 531). Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the appellants, said that the merits of the thermometer and case did not concern the Court. It was claimed by Dr. McDonell, who patented it, that, with its case, it was of such a nature that if properly manufactured and used it was sterilised so as to prevent the possibility of disease being carried by it when used by one patient after another. After considerable negotiation the Medical Supply Association agreed to accept a licence to manufacture and sell the thermometer, which was to be offered at 6s. 6d. in gilt case, with a discount of 20 per cent. to chemists. A royalty of 1s. was to be paid to Dr. McDonell for each thermometer sold, the sum to be divided between himself and St. Dunstan's Home. The appeal was on the ground that the agreement on which Dr. McDonell relied did not justify such a judgment being entered against the appellants, Dr. McDonell having alleged that he had suffered damage because the Association had broken the agreement and had not manufactured and sold the thermometers, of which he held the letters patent. If that point failed, then he (counsel) would contend that the enforcement of the alleged agreement would be against public policy, and that the Association were persuaded to sign the agreement by representations that Dr. McDonell could not sustain. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Schiller, there was no express covenant to manufacture and distribute the thermometer at all. All the Association got was a licence to manufacture and sell if they chose, and if they did not do so the licensor could take the manufacture elsewhere. For instance, Dr. McDonell could have set up a factory and manufactured the thermometer himself. Had the manufacture been exclusive to the appellants the case would have been different, but here the licensor suffered no damage. Mr. Bernard Campion, K.C., for Dr. McDonell, said the framing of the agreement occupied nine months, and when the appellants found that the manufacture of the article would not pay they said they were not bound by the document. An oral agreement was also made, upon which Dr. McDonell placed much reliance. There was an obligation on the appellants to manufacture and place on the market sufficient thermometers to meet the market demands, and also to advertise and push the sales. The question whether they had made a bad bargain did not affect the matter. The hearing was adjourned until the return of one of the judges from circuit.

Injunctions Granted to Kodak, Ltd.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 6, Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., on behalf of Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C., moved against Thomas Illingworth & Co., Ltd., Rucklidge Avenue, Willesden, N.W., for an interim injunction till trial to restrain the defendants, makers and dealers in photographic films, from infringing trade-marks by selling—under names which were registered names of the Kodak Co.—films for photographic cameras which were not the manufacture of the plaintiffs. For instance, said Sir Duncan, the defendants had, according to the evidence, sold as Brownie film a film which was not a Brownie film, though it would fit a Brownie camera. In 1903 the Kodak Co. fought the London Stereoscopic Co., Ltd., Houghtons, Ltd., and practically the whole trade combined. It was then said that what was meant was a film of the right size to fit a Brownie camera, and that "1 F.P.K.," when applied to a film, was merely descriptive. The plaintiffs succeeded in that action, and from that time there had been no question of what the name meant, and nobody ever tried to fight the matter again. But recently the Kodak Co. had found there had been a great recrudescence of the old trouble, and in this case, at a kiosk the defendants had at Wembley, witnesses would say they asked for a Brownie film and were given one of the defendants'; the question was put, "Is that a Brownie film?" and the answer given was "Yes." An attendant was given a camera and asked to fill it with Brownie film, 1 F.P.K., and it was filled with the defendants' film. This was a serious trouble that the Kodak Co. had to stop. The defendants said that what had been done had been done by inadvertence, or by an over-zealous shopman without the defendants' authority, and that the defendants had given instructions to their salespeople not to do this; and they asked the plaintiffs to settle the matter. However, the defendants refused to advertise an apology, and the plaintiffs felt that the case must go on. Outside on the packets sold was the name of Illingworth & Co., who were makers, and it was said that everybody could see that, and the blue-coloured carton itself was a distinction. But it was not sufficient answer to say one might make such sales provided the buyer could tell on examination that he had not been given what he asked for. An affidavit by plaintiffs' manager stated that "Kodak" or "Brownie" indicated universally to the trade and the purchasing public that the goods to which the names were applied were the goods of the plaintiff company.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the defendants, suggested that the object of the present application was advertisement, and so the proceedings were an abuse of process. Sir Duncan replied that the plaintiffs had less expensive modes of advertising than through the law courts. Mr. Simonds went on to say that the defendants indicated their readiness to give an undertaking and to agree damages at £50, but not to publish an apology. If there had been infringement, it had been without defendants' knowledge. An affidavit in support of counsel's statement was made by defendants' business manager.

JUDGMENT

His lordship granted the injunction, observing that it was impossible to say such things could not occur again by inadvertence. It was not enough for the defendants to say they would give instructions. They were responsible for what their employees did, and they had a clear duty to make sure that such confusion would not occur. The plaintiffs took their action to make the matter publicly known, and the refusal of an apology denied them the publicity they got through the courts. The request for an apology seemed to his lordship an innocent publicity, and because the plaintiffs wanted publicity he did not see that that was any reason why the injunction should not be granted. The injunction would relate to the names "Brownie," "F.P.K.," and "F.V.K." (for Folding Pocket Kodak and Folding Vest Kodak), and costs would be costs in the action. Mr. Simonds offered a perpetual undertaking to end the whole matter at once, and Sir Duncan answered that he expected the offer would be

accepted and the trial avoided. There was another action exactly the same against different defendants, the Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., where the facts were practically the same. Mr. Simonds said he was ready also to settle that in the same way. His lordship said that in that case there would be the same undertaking, the same order, and the same condition as to the final order, that parties must agree and take their final judgment by consent. Counsel might consult later.

Action over Henna Powder

IN Marylebone County Court, London, on November 5, Judge Scully delivered judgment in the case in which Fanny Curry, dance instructress, 7 Dyott Street, W.C., sued Mr. C. H. Dixon and Mr. W. Morrell, trading as P. H. Hall, chemist, 13 Clifton Road, Maida Vale, W., for the sum of £100 as damages for breach of warranty and for negligence (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 648). Mr. Barnett appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Walter Frampton and Mr. H. Glyn-Jones were for the defence. The evidence was completed at the previous hearing, and Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Barnett now addressed the judge.

His honour, in delivering judgment, said that there was a strong disagreement between various witnesses, and it made it a matter as to whose story he should accept. The plaintiff, unfortunately for herself, had shown herself a very bad, shifty witness. She not only made mistakes, but she showed slyness at answering simple questions. She wished him to believe that she went to the shop to buy a henna shampoo powder, not with any idea of changing the colour of her hair, but with the desire of cleansing and brightening her hair; and she adhered to that for a considerable time until she was faced with the statement in her particulars which made it perfectly clear that she did desire a change of colour in her hair. She had to admit at last that she wanted a shade equal to an auburn shade. That was the shade she expected to get from the use of the henna powder. She knew that henna shampoo powder was a totally different thing from henna powder. It was used for cleansing and brightening the hair, but she wanted to change the colour of her hair. It was quite clear that she wanted to magnify her case, and make it that, whereas she was asking for a shampoo powder, the defendants supplied her with something quite different, which did alter the colour of her hair. On the other hand, the evidence of the people in the shop was open to comment. Their evidence must not be taken as evidence of independent witnesses; nevertheless, he thought their story was not only told in such a way as to carry conviction, but it was corroborated in several important respects—as regarded, for instance, the origin of the stuff and as regarded the particular packet or parcel which was supplied. He thought it had been satisfactorily shown that the stuff the defendants supplied to the plaintiff was, in fact, pure henna powder, and that certainly they had no reason to suppose otherwise. That would exempt them from the charge of liability on the ground that defendants supplied an article which they knew, or had reason to know, was dangerous when the plaintiff purchased the powder, whether the stuff was harmless or whether it would turn her hair very red. She was told it was harmless and would not turn her hair red. She was asking, not for a stuff to cleanse her hair, but she was asking for a dye which would not make her hair very red. If he was going to find that this stuff was of such a nature as to dye her hair, there would clearly be a breach of implied warranty as regarded that particular head of breach of warranty—namely, that this stuff altered the colour of the plaintiff's hair in a way contrary to that which the defendants knew she wanted.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES ANALYSED

It was difficult exactly to see how the plaintiff's claim for damages was based. She did not seem to say that the stuff turned her hair red, but

relied more on the inflammation. Moreover, there was no evidence that the discoloration of her hair continued for any considerable length of time. He gathered that its effect was absolutely or wholly removed by washing. If he was to accept the plaintiff's evidence, that this stuff produced an irritation of her scalp which lasted for a considerable time, and, as she said, caused her hair to fall off, that would be a very substantial cause of action. His difficulty was as to how far he could accept the plaintiff's story. There was corroboration that there were signs of irritation on the plaintiff's skin; and there was the evidence of the hairdresser that when she came to him a short time after the application, her hair was red and the scalp was irritated. He referred her to a skin specialist, which clearly pointed to the fact that she was then suffering from skin irritation. There remained the question as to whether she had established that the irritation was produced by this powder alone without the addition of other irritating causes. There, again, she was corroborated by Miss Nell and by her son. There was convincing evidence from the medical side that some of the things used by the plaintiff had a very powerful irritant action. There was also the evidence that the plaintiff was disgusted with the result of the application of the stuff. According to the plaintiff's evidence, she used vaseline, Lux, and carbolic soap. He was inclined to think that some of the things she used were for the purpose of removing the powder and not for allaying irritation. If she was suffering from irritation, it seemed inconceivable that she should use Lux and carbolic soap. A woman of forty should know it would be the worst possible thing to do. If she did use these materials on the top of the powder, he had no hesitation in accepting the doctor's view that the irritation would be very much increased. The allegation that the plaintiff's hair began to fall immediately after the application must to some extent give ground to the plaintiff's claim for damages; but he did not know that any evidence was given by the defendants' doctors, or even by the plaintiff's doctors, to show that every use of the henna powder followed by the use of irritating substances would have accounted for that state of things. It was quite obvious that the plaintiff's hair was very thin, but whether the thinness was due to the dye he very much doubted. He was not satisfied that the plaintiff's condition was entirely due, or at all due, to the use of the stuff supplied by the defendants. It was very hard to see how she even lost a single penny by reason of the after-effects. She said herself that her business fell away by reason of her having to wear her hat while giving dance lessons. The wearing of the hat was, as he understood, due to the irritation of her skin and not to the discoloration of her hair. At all events, the discoloration of her hair was only a temporary matter, whereas the other lasted longer. The damage for discoloration of her hair would, if anything, be small. There was evidence in which it was stated that the plaintiff was never absent from business, but carried on throughout. The plaintiff had said that for four weeks she was totally disabled from carrying on her business. Upon the whole, he found that the plaintiff had made out a case as regarded discoloration of her hair, but the highest amount he could award was £10 10s., with costs.

On the application of Mr. Glyn-Jones, stay of execution for a fortnight was granted with a view to an appeal.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

LAWRENCE, A., and LAWRENCE, R., 44 Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool, chemists and druggists, under the style of Lawrences Cash Chemists.

Bankruptcy Acts

ADJUDICATION

WATSON, E., 7 Pioneer Terrace, and Station Street, Bedlington Station, Northumberland, chemist.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

C. W. J. WATKINS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Solicitors: Bullen, Debenham, Harston & Bennett, 52 and 53 Cheapside, London, E.C.

ANGLO-OVERSEAS CHEMICAL CORPORATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on business indicated by the title. The directors are: A. Sharp, T. O. Saunders, and A. M. Warlow. R.O.: 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

JOSEPH GARBUTT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists and druggists carried on by Hannah Sarsfield and E'sie Sarsfield at 1 Market Place, Durham. The directors are: P. Bergson and J. Garbutt. R.O.: 1 Market Place, Durham.

MEDICAL SURGICAL SUNDRIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dealers in surgical appliances and instruments, etc. The directors are: C. H. Auty and Mrs. A. E. Auty. R.O.: 97 Swinderby Road, Wembley.

G. R. WOOD & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, pill manufacturers, herbalists, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, etc. The directors are: G. R. Wood and E. R. Wood. Solicitors: Tomkinson, Norris & Norris, Stoke-on-Trent.

L. NIXON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a druggist carried on by L. Nixon at 403 Waterloo Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, pharmacists, dentists, opticians, drysalters, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, etc. The directors are: L. Nixon and Miss M. Nixon. R.O.: 403 Waterloo Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

LEONARDS MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LTD.—A. M. Hobbs, 64 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, ceased to act as receiver or manager on October 30.

PORTERSGRANGE PHARMACY, LTD.—W. D. Noble, 2 Well Street, Cable Street, London, E.1, was appointed receiver and manager on October 28, under powers contained in debentures dated March 24, 1925.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION.—The directors intimate that a meeting of shareholders will be held, probably towards the end of the month, when an agreement with the Government and a scheme of capital reconstruction will be placed before them. It appears that the Government had made certain proposals to the Corporation regarding its holding of the company's shares, but the terms of the agreement were not disclosed. The company (says the "Financial Times") has never paid a dividend on its deferred ordinary shares, and the dividend on its preference has been in arrears since 1920. The issued capital is £9,197,108, comprising £4,117,120 of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares, £4,085,796 of preferred ordinary shares, and £994,192 deferred ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination.

EVANS SONS LESCHER AND WEBB, LTD.—Mr. James Herbert E. Evans presided over an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, which was held on November 4, at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, when the necessary formal resolutions were unanimously adopted for the carrying out of the scheme of arrangements sanctioned by the Court on October 19. The first resolution dealt with the voluntary winding up of the company and the appointment of Mr. Evans and Mr. Lescher as liquidators, the second was the registration of the new company, while the third was the draft agreement, authorising the old company and its liquidators to enter agreement with the new company, when incorporated. A further extraordinary general meeting for confirmation of these resolutions will be held at 56 Hanover Street, on November 19. On the confirmation of the resolutions it is the intention at once to form the new company, enter into the agreement, and issue the allotment letters to shareholders.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

Report on the October Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on October 13 contained eight parts by weight of sodium hydrogen carbonate, one part of sodium pyroborate, and one part of sodium chloride. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Na	...	...	...	...	27.0
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	57.1
B ₂ O ₃	...	...	...	...	4.1
Cl	...	...	...	...	6.1
H	...	...	...	...	1.0
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	4.7

100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, calcium, magnesium, and the phosphoric acid radical in very small proportion.

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-seven students, and twelve reports were received for examination. Sodium was the only main constituent reported present in every instance. The failures in detecting the several acidic radicals were: Carbonic, 2; boric, 10; hydrochloric, 1. The evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube was undetected in five instances. The impurities were very generally overlooked, the magnesium being reported by two students only, and the phosphoric acid radical by a single one, while the calcium was not detected at all.

This exercise was intended to serve as preliminary to and preparatory for the analytical tournament for the winter session and, as its composition shows, it was designed to provide practice, particularly, in testing for acidic radicals—a department of analysis to which students do not always devote the attention and care that it requires. The treatment of the exercise at the hands of correspondents supplied several subjects for comment, each of which is dealt with below in terms which may be helpful.

1. When a small portion of the powder was gently heated in a dry ignition tube, the open end of the tube being lightly closed with a finger, deposition of evolved water became visible almost immediately in the cool upper part of the tube. The observation of this simple occurrence was unrecorded in nearly one-half of the reports received.

2. The powder did not dissolve completely in water, a slight turbidity remaining which disappeared at once on the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid. In nearly every instance this was not the subject of remark and apparently it did not, as it ought to have done, draw attention to the presence of, and suggest the propriety of making some attempt to ascertain the nature of the insoluble matter, even although the latter was obviously small in quantity. Had any such attempt been made and a suitable test applied, it seems improbable that the calcium present could in every case have escaped detection.

3. A quite distinct reaction for a borate was obtained when turmeric paper was dipped into a hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder and dried by gentle heating. The reddish-brown colour imparted to the paper was changed to dark green by sodium hydroxide. Several students did not report having made any test for a borate, and of those few who used the turmeric paper test, none obtained a positive result—probably through omitting to dry the paper after dipping it into the acid solution.

4. A nitric-acid solution of the powder gave a moderately conspicuous yellow precipitate on mixing it with ammonium molybdate and warming slightly. The phospho-molybdate precipitate is a bulky one, and even a trace of a phosphate gives a quantity of it which cannot easily escape notice. Failure to obtain any precipitate is sometimes due to the presence of hydrochloric acid, or of chlorides, in large proportion, and sometimes to the use of an inappropriately prepared solution of ammonium molybdate. Error due to the latter cause may be avoided by testing the molybdate solution with a small quantity of

a dilute solution of a phosphate before using it with the unknown substance. If a satisfactory reaction is not afforded with the known solution, it is obvious that a safe conclusion cannot be reached by observing that there is no reaction with the solution of the unknown substance.

5. Flame colouration suggestive of that due to the presence of potassium was not observable when a cobalt-blue glass of sufficient intensity entirely to cut off the sodium flame was employed. The glass to be used for observing the flame should be tested beforehand with an intense sodium flame to ascertain that it effectively stops the passage of the yellow light, and if a single thickness of the glass be found insufficient, as many more thicknesses should be used as may be necessary to ensure this.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

ERIC P. NORTHOVER, 72 Glasgow Street, Northampton.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

JOHN BRADDOCK, 133 Park Street, Oldham.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

E. P. NORTHOVER.—Although you report a borate, you do not adduce any very convincing evidence as to its presence, further testing for it, which you seem to have had in view, not being mentioned in your report. If your test for a phosphate was made by means of ammonium molybdate you should examine the latter reagent as to its sensitiveness when added to a known dilute solution of a phosphate.

J. BRADDOCK.—In applying mercuric chloride as a test for bicarbonate it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that, besides other things, a solution of borax may yield a precipitate with that reagent. Potassium was not present.

MASSA DE JUJUBIS.—Note that absence of charring on heating the powder did not exclude the possible presence of an oxalate. Some oxalates decompose on heating without sensible change in colour.

A. E. T.—Read carefully the general remarks above, especially the paragraphs numbered 2, 3, and 4. Use hydrochloric acid in preference to nitric acid when trying the turmeric paper test for borate.

SPEs.—If you report all the tests you applied for acidic radicals your testing for these was very incomplete, even sulphates and nitrates being among those not tested for. Do not regard acidic radicals as of secondary consequence in an analysis.

PRECIPITATE.—It seems from your report that most of the constituents (including impurities) which you did not detect were not tested for. Boric and phosphoric acid radicals should have been detected by the usual special tests.

R. F. S.—Repetition of the reactions which led you to suppose that a chlorate was present did not yield the results you report, and you appear to have been led astray by preconceived ideas.

C. G. H.—Read what is stated in the general remarks above regarding the testing for the boric and the phosphoric acid radicals and for potassium.

B. H. F.—You state that in testing for magnesium

you added sodium phosphate to a fresh portion of the original solution of the salt and allowed the mixture to stand in the cold for four days, and that no precipitate was formed. But the original solution, as you describe it, contained free hydrochloric acid, which would prevent the precipitation of any magnesium phosphate. The precipitate which you supposed to be due to an oxalate was no doubt calcium borate.

RESIN.—If you added calcium chloride to a nitric-acid solution of the powder and then neutralised with ammonia without having previously boiled out the carbon dioxide, the precipitate you obtained would be mainly calcium carbonate, together with calcium borate, and traces of calcium phosphate.

F. Q. S.—You mention deflagration as taking place on heating the powder in an ignition tube, when presumably you mean decrepitation. The gas evolved in this test, which you describe as supporting combustion, was carbon dioxide. You erroneously include sulphate along with carbonate, and sulphite as probably present because of the effervescence on the addition of hydrochloric acid to the powder.

QUERY.—It is difficult to realise how you could fail to observe the violent effervescence when the powder was treated with dilute sulphuric acid. Ammonium and the sulphuric and nitric acid radicals were all alike absent. You report filtration after the addition of each group reagent, although there were no precipitates to separate; surely you did not carry out this needless formality.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, November 17

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Edens Restaurant, High Street, W., at 8.30 p.m. Discussion on "Buying Clubs."

North London Pharmaceutical Association, North Library, Manor Gardens, at 8.30 p.m. "Labelling of Poisons Order and Pharmacy Law," by the Editor of "The Script."

Wednesday, November 18

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Square, at 8 p.m. Miss M. E. Buchanan (Member of Council) on "Canadian Pharmacy."

London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Reception at 6.30 p.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Social Secretary, Mr. W. B. Falding, or from any member of the Committee. Evening dress. Ladies specially invited.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Retail Pharmacists' Union (Leeds Branches), Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, at 7 p.m. Joint dinner. Tickets (7s. 6d.) from members of the Committee, or the secretaries, Messrs. A. W. Lupton and H. Lancaster.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Ipswich and Suffolk Branch), Garden Hall, Triangle House, Ipswich, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (single 2s. 6d., double 4s. 6d.; refreshments included) from the secretary, Mr. G. Perrins, East Suffolk Hospital.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Portsmouth Branch).—Visit to General Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Members assemble at Commercial Road end of Stanhope Road by 2.50 p.m.

Thursday, November 19

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Ordinary meeting. Five papers will be read, including "The Constitution of the Metallic Ozonides," by Messrs. E. C. C. Baly and R. W. Riding.

London Chemists' Sports Club, Midland Grand Hotel. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) may be obtained from Mr. Wm. E. Swanston (secretary).

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Y.M.C.A., Forest Gate, at 3 p.m. Mr. A. H. Anderson, of the Home Office, on "The Dangerous Drugs Acts."

Friday, November 20

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Evening meeting. Paper on "A Botanical Tour in the Himalaya," by W. Wright Smith (Regius Professor of Botany, Edinburgh University).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH).—On November 26 Mr. H. N. Linstead (Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) will give an address on the "Labelling of Poisons Order" at 67 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E., at 3 p.m.

British Brush Inquiry

THE Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the application of the brush industry for a protective duty on imported goods under the Safeguarding of Industries regulations sat again on November 6, 7 and 9 at the Ministry of Health. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock presided. The Committee sat for some time *in camera*. On resuming in public, Mr. James Gibaud gave evidence against the application on behalf of the Import Group of the London Chamber of Commerce. He said his firm were large buyers of ebony trepanned toilet brushes, which were fitted into the dressing cases. These brushes were obtained mainly from France and Japan. They could not obtain the same quality of brush at the same price in this country. The imposition of a duty on these brushes would injure his firm mainly in their import trade, where they were at present successfully meeting German competition. Mr. Arthur Frischer, of Frischer & Co., Ropemaker Street, London, said that his firm were large importers of brushes, their principal imports coming from Czechoslovakia. British manufacturers could not complain of competition, because there was a regular market for a cheap tooth-brush and an equally regular market for the British tooth-brush. Evidence was given against the application by Mr. Robert Draper, a director of Woolnough Draper & Co., of London, who spoke for the import group of the London Chamber of Commerce. His firm, he said, had the sole sale in the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the celluloid toilet brushes manufactured by Mr. Oscar Schenck, of Baden, Germany. There was only one firm making celluloid toilet brushes in this country. It followed that the development of this trade had provided employment, and had placed the goods within the reach of many thousands who would have been faced with the alternative of having to buy a very high-priced article or doing without. If a duty were imposed the great probability was that this trade would be very much diminished, if not extinguished. Ebony brushes were produced in Japan at prices never attempted in this country. His firm asked that celluloid brushes should be eliminated from the scope of the inquiry. The inquiry was resumed on November 9, when Mr. E. C. Bentley, formerly a buyer for a Liverpool firm and now in business at Leyton, was asked to tell the Committee the effect that shingling hair had had upon the hair-brush trade. In reply, he stated that he had been engaged in the trade for over twenty-two years. As to ladies' hair-brushes, whereas fifteen to twenty years ago they could sell a dozen or more, they could not sell one now. The witness further said that when ladies wore their hair long, brushes wore out much more quickly than in these days of shingled hair. The result was that a brush might last fifty times longer to-day than before shingled hair became the fashion. Evidence was given for the opposition by Mr. James D. Kiley, a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, who stated that the firm of which he was chairman had been selling brushware for over half a century. With regard to tooth and shaving brushes made of bone for the better grades, the English makes, he said, were always preferred. For medium and low-priced goods foreign manufacturers have always had the bulk of the trade. In recent years there had been a considerable demand for celluloid brushes, and at least 90 per cent. of the requirements were imported. As to hair-brushes, there was a very large sale for cases fitted with brushes. The cases were mostly of British manufacture, but the brushes and mirrors were mostly imported. In cross-examination, the witness stated that in the case of staple articles there should not be much difference in the prices of tenders. When he spoke about cheap tooth-brushes he referred to brushes at about 6d. each. The cheapest tooth-brush sold by his firm came to about 9d. Generally the cheaper qualities came from Japan. He admitted that some British manufacturers, in addition to their own manufacture, were selling brushes brought from abroad because they were cheaper, and he further assented to the suggestion that some of the men engaged in the industry in this country were out of work. The Committee adjourned until November 14.

Pharmacy in Jugo-Slavia

MANY were the problems which confronted the pharmaceutical profession of Jugo-Slavia following the creation of the new kingdom. The fact must not be overlooked that Jugo-Slavia is constituted by Serbia, the nucleus of the new kingdom, and territories which formerly formed a portion of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy. At the present moment the former Serbian, Austrian and Hungarian pharmacy laws are still in force in the respective territories, and no less than four pharmacopœias are in use in the country, i.e., Serbian, Croato-Slavonian, Austrian, and Hungarian; consequently, the introduction of a uniform pharmacy law for the whole of the kingdom was, and still is, a matter of primary importance. The first step towards the realisation of this aim has been the creation of the Chamber of Pharmacists, a body representative of the whole profession, owners and assistants, destined not only to advise the Government respecting the solution of pharmaceutical problems, but also to safeguard the interests of the members and to maintain discipline within the ranks of the profession. Its constitution and duties were described in an article by Professor Dr. A. Vrgoc, which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 10, p. 506. The successful issue of the negotiations which resulted in the creation of this representative Chamber is chiefly due to Master of Pharmacy Andrija Mirkovic, recently appointed inspector in the section devoted to pharmaceutical administration in the Ministry of Health.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATION

At present the kingdom is divided into six health districts, in each of which a medical officer acts as inspector of pharmacies. To emancipate the pharmaceutical profession from medical tutelage, steps are being taken to secure in future the appointment of a pharmacist in each district, to act as inspector and to have charge of all administrative questions relating to pharmacy. In each district all the owners have joined to form an association, not only for the protection of their interests, but also for the purpose of assisting the inspector of pharmacies in the performance of his duties, viz., the Serbian Society of Pharmacists, Belgrad; the Association of Croatian Pharmacists, Zagreb; the Union of Pharmacists in the Vojvodina, Novi Sad; the Association of Bosnian Pharmacists, Sarajevo; the Association of Slavonian Pharmacists, Ljubljana; and the Association of Pharmacists in Dalmatia, Split. When the Chamber of Pharmacists begins its labours next year it will be confronted by a heavy programme. This includes the elaboration of a uniform pharmacy law, which will undoubtedly be based upon the personal concession system. The preparation of a national Pharmacopœia is another urgent problem. Some three years ago Professors Dr. Julius Domac and Dr. Gustav Janecek (authors of the Croato-Slavonian Pharmacopœia) completed the draft of a new Pharmacopœia, but it is only recently that the Ministry of Health appointed a commission, composed of seven University professors, three medical practitioners, ten pharmacists, and three representatives of the Ministry, to study this draft with the definite object of elaborating the first national Jugo-Slav Pharmacopœia. Changes in the curriculum will also be brought up for discussion. At present, entrants into the profession are required to possess the matriculation certificate before entering upon a two years' apprenticeship, followed by two years' University study before sitting for the examination for the diploma, which carries with it the title of "Master of Pharmacy."

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Prior to the war practically all drugs, chemicals and other requirements were obtained from Austria, Germany, or Hungary, but since the creation of the new kingdom several important drug houses have been established and a national pharmaceutical industry is in course of development. Among the more prominent new businesses mention may be made of the wholesale drug house "Isis" in Zagreb, which is associated with the "Kastel" chemical and pharmaceutical works in Karlovac; the Slavija Co. in Novi Sad; Miskovic &

Co. in Belgrad, all of which are managed and financed by pharmacists. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that three pharmaceutical journals are published in Jugo-Slavia, the oldest of which is the "Farmaceutski Vjesnik," founded in pre-war days, in 1910, originally as the organ of the Association of Pharmacy Assistants in Croatia, the "Vjesnik Ljekarnika," published by the Association of Croatian Pharmacists, both of which appear in Zagreb, and the "Glas Apotekarstva," founded in 1919 by Master of Pharmacy A. Mirkovic, as the joint organ of the Serbian Association of Pharmacists and of the Association of Pharmacists in the Vojvodina.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Quinoline-4-Aldehyde.—This compound, and its 2-position aryl derivatives, can be obtained by oxidising a corresponding 4-acrylic acid compound in alkali solution. (Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien (vorm. E. Schering). 240,051.)

Arseno-Compounds.—Phosgene is made to react on a bis-*o*-amino-oxy-arsenobenzene, or its arsenic acid, yielding therapeutically active products in which the arseno group is retained unchanged. (Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H. 239,951.)

Quinine and Arsenic Compound.—A solution of arsenic trichloride in chloroform is poured into a solution of quinine hydrochloride in chloroform, yielding a crystalline compound containing quinine and arsenic. (O. A. Dafert-Sensel-Timmer and W. Vogl. 225,236.)

Quinine Compounds.—A process for the manufacture of quinine bisalicylo-salicylate, for the treatment of influenza, etc., consisting in adding a solution of salicylo-salicylic acid and sodium hydroxide to an aqueous solution of quinine bisulphate. (Merck & Co. 241,109.)

Imitation Pearls.—Products imitating mother-of-pearl can be obtained by the precipitation of crystals of fatty acids of soaps, uric acid, or of complex salts of metals in an agglutinant substance, such as gelatin solution, nitrocellulose, etc. (J. Paiseau and R. Warcollier. 222,881.)

Acetaldehyde.—A process for the continuous manufacture of acetaldehyde, consisting in passing a stream of acetylene and oxygen through an acid solution of ferrous sulphate in the presence of metallic mercury and a copper salt. (Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône. 238,520.)

Aromatic Arsinic Acids.—4-nitrobenzoxazolone, or a substitution product, is reduced, and the resulting amino compound is transformed into 2:1-benzoxazolone-4-arsinic acid, or a homologue, by diazotising and treatment with sodium arsenite. (Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H. 240,969.)

Wound Dressing.—A method of producing a substance for tamponing wounds, consisting in treating blood with sodium citrate, separating the red corpuscles and filling the liquid in ampoules, or mixing it with calcium chloride in a form ready for immediate application to wounds. (R. Vogel. 229,644.)

Thymol.—A process for the preparation of thymol, consisting in nitrating *p*-cymene, and electrolyzing an 8 per cent. solution of the resulting 2-nitro-*p*-cymene in sulphuric acid, followed by elimination of the amino-group in the sulphate of aminothymol produced by electrolysis. (G. Austerweil. 220,953.)

Complex Gold Compounds.—A solution of potassium auribromide in acetic ester is added to a suspension of thiobenzimidazole carboxylic acid in water and acetic ester, resulting in the formation of aurothiobenzimidazole carboxylic acid, the sodium salt of which, a yellowish-green powder readily soluble in water, possesses bactericidal properties. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. 225,875.)

New Books

Handbuch des Deutschen Apotheker-Vereins, 1922-24. 9 in. by 6 in. Pp. 208. Verlag des Deutschen Apotheker-Vereins, 16b Levetzowstrasse, Berlin, N.W. 87. [Contains a complete collection of all the laws and regulations issued during the period 1921 to 1924 by the Government of the Reich, and also by the governments of the individual states, relating to pharmacy in Germany, including legal decisions and statistical data of interest to the profession.]

Swain, A. H. *Commercial Credit Risks: Export Credits and Credit Insurance*. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 145. 5s. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Parker Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. [An explanation of the insurance of credit, which the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade advocates as an incentive to export trade, and which he desires chambers of commerce to consider with a view of affording guarantees to insurance companies to issue policies on credits. An interesting book to manufacturers, with practical suggestions for a mutual scheme.]

New and Non-Official Remedies, 1925. 7¼ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 502. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. [Contains a description of the articles accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, to which is also appended a list of references to proprietary and unofficial articles not described in this work. In the preface the official rules of the Council for the admission of articles to this book are given. Under each title a description of the article is given, as well as of its actions and uses, dosage, tests, name of manufacturer, and, where applicable, the U.S. patent or trademark.]

Wold, W.—*Supplement til Farmakopen*. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 126. W. Wold, Oslo. [This is a supplement to the Norwegian Pharmacopœia, containing a collection of non-official preparations in current use in that country, including a number of articles which figure in the British and other Pharmacopœias. Under "Pulvis Depilatorius" the following formula is given: Menthol, 10; starch, 190; zinc oxide, 200; strontium sulphide, 600 grams; the formula for chlorodyne includes morphine hydrochloride, ether, oil of peppermint, chloroform, alcohol, bitter almond water, extract and syrup of liquorice. In the appendix are a table for diluting alcohol, a list of freezing mixtures, a list of incompatibles, explosive mixtures, and a table of antidotes.]

Lucas, V.—*Diccionario de Synonymos Chimico-Pharmaceutico*. 7½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 400. Typographia do Clero, 788 Rua Goyaz, Rio de Janeiro. [Senhor Lucas is one of Brazil's most prominent pharmacists, a distinguished investigator, and a well-known writer. This work, in Portuguese, is a dictionary of technical terms, popular names, and official titles, together with their synonyms, of chemical products, drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, and trade-marked medicinal agents. The corresponding French designations are in many cases also included; thus under Centeio Espigado the following synonyms appear: Secale cornutum—Secale clavatum—Crayagem de centeio—Esporao de centeio—Centeio negro—Ergot de seigle on seigle ergoté, French.]

Legrand, H.—*Guide-Formulaire des Spécialités Pharmaceutiques*. 7 in. by 4½ in. Pp. 967. J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 19 Rue Hautefeuille, Paris. [Those who are called upon to supply French proprietary medicines will appreciate this compendium, the most comprehensive that has as yet come to our notice. Apart from its value as a ready means of ascertaining the manufacturer of a French speciality, it contains detailed information regarding each article: description, composition, doses, indications, and forms in which the preparation is issued. These notes were originally collected by Dr. Legrand for his own use; hence they contain the essential particulars necessary to a pharmacist in search of information concerning some pharmaceutical speciality, and their publication by him for the benefit of his confrères will be welcomed by all interested in these products of his country.]

Wallis, T. E.—*Botany: An Outline of Classification*. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 20. 1s. J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1. [This pamphlet is designed to assist pharmaceutical students in recognising diagnostic characters and classifying the plants included in the botanical syllabus of the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. Chapter I gives the characters of the four subdivisions of the vegetable kingdom. Chapter II deals with the subclasses and families on Bentham and Hooker's classification, while Chapter III relates to the forty-five plants down in the syllabus for recognition at sight. The work is a handy summary of botanical characteristics of plants in the pharmaceutical syllabus.]

Zimmermann, W.—*Arzt- und Apotheker-Spiegel*. 7¼ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 102. Marks 3.—. Gehe-Verlag G.m.b.H., Dresden, N.6. [An interesting collection, culled from a variety of sources and countries, of popular sayings aimed at the doctor and the pharmacist, and presented in an eminently readable form. The expression "pill pusher" (Pilleudreher=pill roller) apparently made its first appearance in German literature in 1809, and in this connection the author quotes an English saw: "Apothecaries would not give pills in sugar unless they were bitter." Although "pharmacy is the sister, not the servant, of medicine," it is strange to note that in the majority of these popular sayings the followers of the craft are held up to ridicule. Is it a consolation to hear that "a pharmacist may turn into anything on earth" ?]

Carvalho, J. C.—*Da Pharmacia. Origem e Evolucao*. 9¼ in. by 6¼ in. Pp. 144. Typographia do Jornal do Commercio, de Rodrigues & C., Rio de Janeiro. [This history of pharmacy, by a distinguished Brazilian pharmacist, is divided into two parts, the first being devoted to a general review of the development of the profession, while in the second part the author deals with the progress of pharmacy in his own country. The first to open a drug store in Rio de Janeiro was a Frenchman, Brother John, who opened a shop in the convent of Alcobaga towards the end of the fifteenth century. In 1772 the druggists of the capital obtained the permission to found an Academy of Natural Sciences, in which instruction was imparted. The author then deals with the many problems confronting pharmacy in Brazil, particularly with the question of apprenticeship and professional studies.]

Mecklenburg, W.—*Kurzes Lehrbuch der Chemie*. 9 in. by 6 in. Pp. 810. Marks 22. Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, Brunswick. [The object of this text-book is to provide the student with a sound fundamental knowledge of inorganic and organic chemistry. While no references are made to laboratory experiments, the principal characters and properties of the elements and their compounds are briefly described, avoiding any theoretical discussions likely to obscure the assimilation of established facts, but without omitting any essential principles, a knowledge of which is essential to the student for the appreciation of chemical phenomena. A brief note on chemotherapy is included, while the theory of organic dyes is succinctly explained, with notes on the chief representatives of this important branch of chemistry. The work has been brought up to date by the inclusion of a note on hafnium.]

Schimpf, Henry W.—*Qualitative Chemical Analysis*. Fourth edition. 9½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 200. 8s. 6d. Chapman & Hall, 11 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [The full title of this handbook is "A Systematic Course of Qualitative Chemical Analysis of Inorganic and Organic Substances, with Explanatory Notes." The interest to our readers is that it is intended primarily for American students of pharmacy. To British would-be pharmacists the work has the inestimable advantage of including charts for the detection of organic compounds of pharmaceutical interest, and giving notes upon the reasons for the procedure adopted in carrying out the separations in group analyses. Schemes for poison detection, a method of urine analysis and preparation of reagents are other unusual features in a work of this size. The charts in particular are numerous, comprehensive, and well arranged.]

Modern Physico-Chemistry in its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XXIII. The Flow of Radiant Energy—II.

SIDE by side with the motion of ponderable matter occurs that flow of heat (or ethereal energy), which has puzzled scientists throughout the ages owing to the fact that the absorption of radiant energy does not add to

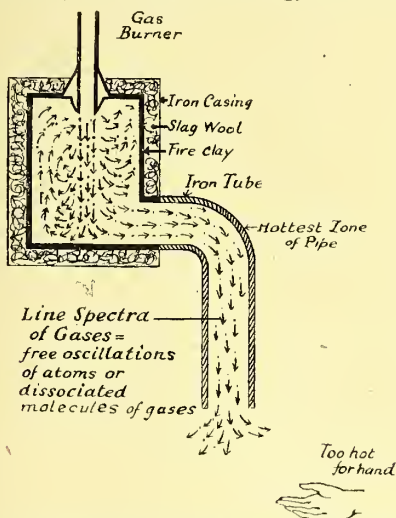


FIG. 24.—CONVECTION Heat (or radiant energy) and matter flow together. Arrows indicate light darts (or quanta) of radiant heat. Dots denote atoms or molecules, both comprise the heat flow as convection of burning gases.

the observable mass of a body. Radiation, or the flow of energy through space, has developed into a cosmical science embracing the separate physical sciences designated as sound, heat, light, and electricity (i.e., all forms of reversible interaction of vibratory ether and particulate matter). This flow of radiant energy takes

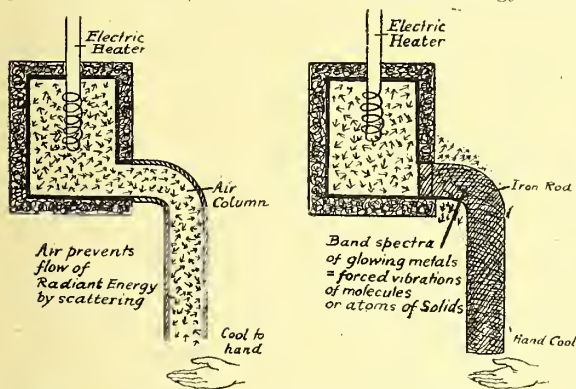


FIG. 25.—RE-RADIATION (= "Full" or "black body" radiation. Heat flow small). Light darts (=quanta and shown as arrows) form the flow of radiant "heat" from the electric radiator.

FIG. 26.—SCATTERING (so-called "radiation") of energy by vibrant molecules by "good" conductor which is opaque to heat transmission.

stigma of assumption without fact, for the utmost confusion exists regarding the nature of quanta, the (variable) corpuscular units of radiant energy. Instruments for recording "temperatures" or "pressures" work as a result of stopping the flow of energy as "heat" flow or "fluid" matter respectively. Thermometers and bolometers are coated with lampblack to absorb radiant energy, but these give false readings if they are transparent to (or do not scatter) radiant energy. Whether radiation is "absorbed," "scattered," "transmitted," or "reflected" depends upon both the chemical and the physical configuration of atomic matter. Thus carbon as lampblack absorbs and scatters radiant energy, whilst, as diamond, it reflects or transmits. In general atoms are more transparent to high-frequency radiation (e.g., x-rays), so that bolometric measurements of energy "distribution" in the spectrum full of "black-body" radiation (see below) are misleading, because the thermopile only registers such energy as it accepts and stops. The flow of radiant energy has all the characteristics and follows the simple laws of a fluid flow (Article X) if "temperature" replaces "pressure" difference as the driving "force." This is not surprising if the ether is the stream that carries mobile matter with it (as in the flow of heat by convection with liquids and gases—see Fig. 24). The flow of ether through solids provides an example of relative motion, and thus is inevitably accompanied by manifestations of radiant energy, which by no means agree with current interpretations regarding the nature of radiation. The theme of these articles is the inseparability of energy and matter (which comprise two different states of one and the same universal medium—the ether itself)—a mystery which is largely of man's own making, for he will persist in assigning to matter effects which properly belong to space; as will become evident in this and subsequent articles.

The following concrete examples will help the reader to appreciate better the otherwise abstract character of radiant energy:—

Convection.—Fig. 24 depicts a small gas-heated furnace. The burning gases heat the refractory lining to a redness (or temperature) dependent upon both the balance between input of heat (as combustible) and the loss of heat (as spent gases and radiant energy) through the bent outlet. Some time will elapse before equilibria of heat flows are attained, which is indicated by constancy of colour of exposed

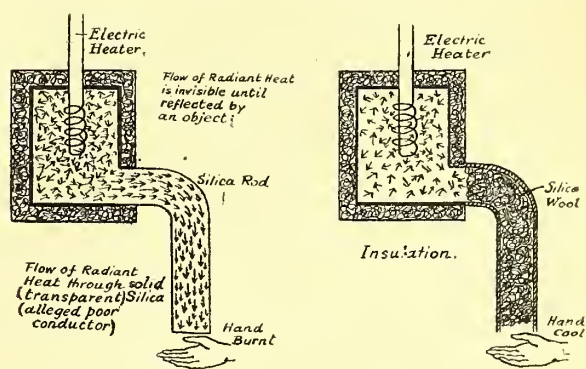


FIG. 27.—TRANSMISSION (flow of radiant heat through transparent silica which is alleged to be a "poor" conductor of heat).

FIG. 28.—INSULATION (prevention of flow of radiant energy by re-radiation and scattering).

the form of ether pulsations (transmitted with the velocity of light) which are invisible and undetectable until they react upon matter. The idea of a flow of radiant heat originated with philosophers of olden times, who regarded heat as a "subtle fire" penetrating and agitating the particles of matter, the later notions of an "igneous" or a "caloric" fluid having a similar significance. Attempts to envisage this invisible energy as a "sulphur" or a "phlogiston" are nowadays held up to ridicule as examples of the extremes to which theorists will go in support of their fanciful assumptions. Modern heat theory is by no means free from the same

outlet pipe. Scattering of radiant energy will cause this tube to have a lower temperature (i.e., less bright colour) than the interior of the furnace. The incandescent gases are almost colourless (very pale blue), but that their temperature is high is evident, as the bend (where the hot streaming gases impinge) is the hottest zone of the pipe, owing to constant great loss of heat. A hand touching the tube or placed in the outflow of gases would be badly burnt. Observe that radiant heat and hot gases flow in convection together.

Radiation.—Fig. 25 depicts a furnace similar to that of Fig. 24, but with an electrical heating unit (of nichrome wire heated to redness by an electrical current). Much less heat is required to raise the temperature to that of the gas furnace, since convection with *gaseous* flow is practically

absent. The furnace is substantially a "black-body" or "full" radiator with a temperature or redness dependent upon the loss of heat through the outlet. Owing to the continued re-radiation (or "reflection") of heat from the hot surfaces and by the hot air, this naturally attains the frequency characteristic of the temperature in question [and is not a wide band or spectrum of innumerable frequencies as is assumed by current radiation theory.] Owing to relative non-transparency of air, the hand can be brought much nearer to the surface and aperture of the outlet pipe without being burnt.

Scattering of Heat.—Fig. 26 illustrates the scattering of heat energy as forced vibrations of the particles of solid matter. Heat from the electrically heated furnace can only escape through the bent iron rod closing the aperture. The temperature builds up again until an equilibrium attains (or the wire melts). A perceptible heat gradient is evident in the hot iron "conductor," which permits heat to escape, but its vibrating particles scatter this as glowing heat. Here a spectrum of many frequencies is produced. This is popularly known as "radiation," but scientifically the term should be restricted to "enclosed" radiant energy (see above). Nearly all the radiant heat escaping from the furnace is scattered at the upper end of the rod, and a hand can touch the lower end of the rod without being burnt.

Transmission or Flow of Radiant Heat.—Fig. 27 shows an invisible flow of radiant energy which cannot be seen, but will burn the hand placed near the end of the silica tube (the rod itself is cold—compare red-hot iron rod above). The actual loss of heat is comparatively small, as silica is a poor conductor, i.e., offers "resistance" to the flow of heat energy. Observe that the intensity of the small amount of radiant heat transmitted is due to absence of scattering.

Insulation.—Fig 28 shows the prevention of heat flow by internal reflection. The input of heat to maintain any particular temperature is very small, and, theoretically, would be nil if insulation were perfect; but this is a practical impossibility because heat flow would also cease.

Secret Remedies in Germany

APART from an abortive attempt in 1910, no steps have been taken in Germany to introduce legislation dealing specifically with the manufacture and sale of proprietary pharmaceutical preparations. The complex regulations and restrictions by which the delivery of remedial agents is surrounded, and the fact that the entire responsibility for their observance falls on the pharmacist, have been deemed an effective safeguard against malpractices. On the other hand, a class of preparations officially designated as "secret remedies" has for long been singled out by the authorities for special treatment. In this connection it is interesting to note that the former principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in Thuringia, in the course of the past century became the chosen home of the manufacturer of secret remedies. Most of these preparations, mixtures of herbs, elixirs, and drops are, on the whole, more or less harmless, old-established, popular remedies, put up, often in old-fashioned containers, as proprietary preparations and endowed by their originators with all the potent healing powers common to all "nostrums." They were, and are still, chiefly purchased by the peasant population of Germany and Austria, to which such titles as "Life Essence," "Royal Potion," "Wonder Tea," "Angelic Balm," make a powerful appeal. They were formerly extensively sold by peddlers, until this was prohibited, and largely advertised in the various almanacs so eagerly read and digested by the peasants. In more recent times the manufacturers had perforce to adopt different methods to keep up sales, and a direct appeal to the credulity, and to the vanity, of simple country folk was made by means of showers of letters and prospectuses sent out broadcast. In many a village and town would be found one or more women, and not a few men, with implicit faith in the marvellous properties of some such "elixir," and besides extolling its virtues to all and sundry, were willing to sell a bottle from the consignment received by the postal cash-on-delivery system to a fellow-sufferer. These illegal traffickers in medicines in many parts of the country may be said to constitute the real selling agencies for these nostrums. In 1895 the first attempt was made to suppress this traffic by forbidding all public advertisements of "secret remedies," but this prohibition proved to be unwork-

able in practice, as the police often failed to obtain convictions in the courts owing to the absence of any accepted legal definition of the term in question. It was not until 1903 that uniform regulations were introduced in all the German States dealing with the sale of "secret remedies" and allied medicaments. These regulations were slightly modified in 1907, and again in 1922, and now, following a recent decision of the Reichsrat, they have been re-issued in a revised form, embodying an important extension of their scope, to be uniformly adopted and enforced by the governments of the single constituent States; this usually takes the form of a ministerial or police order. The new regulations consist of the former four articles and three schedules. The first article states that the following provisions are applicable to the secret remedies and cognate medicaments enumerated in the Schedules A, B and C, to which additions may be made if deemed advisable. The application of these provisions is not affected if the name of the preparation is altered while its composition remains substantially the same as before. The name of the preparation, of the manufacturer, and of the seller, as well as the retail price, must be stated on the container and also on the outside of the wrapper, etc., in which the article is sold. It is forbidden to mention on the container or wrapper, or to include in the package, or to deliver at the time of its sale or otherwise, any recommendations, particularly testimonials, references to cures effected by its use, or other statements ascribing a curative or prophylactic action to the preparation. In practice, this means that before supplying the article to the customer, the pharmacist has to remove any printed matter included in the package or deface the offending part of the label. The pharmacist is required to assure himself to what extent the regulations affecting the sale of potent medicaments (e.g., poisons) apply to any of these preparations, and in the absence of any reliable information concerning its composition, the preparation is to be supplied only on the prescription of a medical practitioner, dental surgeon, or veterinary surgeon (but only for preparations for animals); this stipulation applies to all remedies included in Schedule B. A fresh prescription must be presented for each repetition. Preparations which may be delivered only on a prescription must bear on the container or wrapper the words "Nur auf ärztliche Anweisung abzugeben" (Only to be supplied on a medical prescription). Article 4 prohibits the public advertisement or recommendation of the preparations included in Schedules A, B, and C, a prohibition which extends to any references to publications or other communications containing a recommendation of the preparation. Schedule A includes 112 preparations, among which figure such English titles as: Anticelta Tablets; Hair's Asthma Cure; Elliman's Universal Embrocation (excluding Embrocation for Horses); Smith's Gloria Tonic; Haig's Goitre Cure; Mother Seigel's Pills; Mother Seigel's Syrup; Pastor König's Nerve Tonic; Beecham's Patent Pills; Warner's Safe Remedies; Ayers' Sarsaparillian. The following figure among the thirty-six preparations enumerated in Schedule B, all of which require a prescription: Tucker's Asthma Remedy; Battle's Bromidia; Ayers' Cathartic Pills; Winter's Nature Health Restorer; Laton's Remedy; Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills; Kidd's Remedies; Rice's Lymphol; Morison's Pills; Williams' Pink Pills; Albert's Remedy; Vixol. The most important innovation, however, consists in the addition of an elastic Schedule C, which includes: (1) All remedies against irregular menstruation, and (2) all remedies for dipsomania. It will be seen from these provisions that, while not actually forbidding the sale of any preparation, the essential object of these regulations is to prohibit, as in the past, the advertising in any form of a number of products officially classified as "secret remedies." In this connection it may be mentioned that "secret remedies" pay a duty of 5 marks per kilo, chargeable on the gross weight of each package, on admission into Germany. As regards the admission of proprietary preparations and their tariff classification by the German Customs, the remarks in the article on "Exporting to Germany," which appeared in the *C. & D.*, II, 1907, p. 117, still apply, pending the imminent issue of a new Customs tariff.

Personalities

MR. C. H. AVERILL, chemist and druggist, Lichfield, has been elected a member of the Town Council.

MR. W. DICKINSON, chemist and druggist, Preston, has been elected chairman of the local Insurance Committee.

MR. W. H. STONES, chemist, Bury St. Edmunds, has again been elected vice-chairman of the West Suffolk Insurance Committee, and chairman of the Medical Benefit and Propaganda Subcommittees.

MR. E. F. LINSTED, Ph.C. (Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.), was knocked down by a motor-car on November 8 and, we regret to learn, is suffering from a fracture of the lower leg. Mr. Linstead's many friends will wish him a speedy recovery.

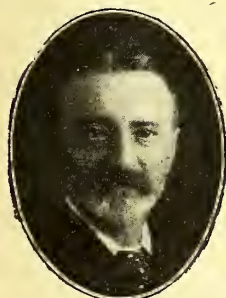
CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION have been granted to Maurice Aronsohn, physician and surgeon, 224 Mare Street, Hackney, London; S. Barlasoff (known as Solomon Barlow), drug-store keeper, 158 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London; Leon Schurtz (or Schurz), registered dentist, 84 Dean Street, Soho, London.

MR. R. D. LEMMON, a director of Martin & Harris, Ltd., 8 Waterloo Street, Calcutta, will be in England from early December until about the end of March. Mr. Lemmon will welcome the opportunity of discussing business with any firm desirous of entering or extending business in the Indian market. Letters may be addressed to him c/o the firm's London correspondents, Levettus, Ltd., 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

At the recent Installation meeting of the Lily Chapter of Richmond, held in London, Mr. Percy Barrs, chemist and druggist, was installed in the Z chair; Mr. W. M. Cooper, chemist and druggist, in the H chair; and Mr. John W. Royle (John W. Royle, Ltd., Oxford Street, W.), in the J chair. Mr. Barrs, who is Vice-President of the Institute of Chemists-Opticians, was returned at the head of the poll at the recent municipal election in the Holland ward of Kensington.

Writing to the "Sunderland Daily Echo" of November 7, Mr. W. Forster, Ph.C., Seaham Harbour, comments upon a coroner's letter on the sale of poisons that has recently made the round of the Press. Mr. Forster, in pointing out that the chemist is the principal friend of the public in safeguarding them from accidental poisoning, writes:—"Everyone is familiar with the chemist's question, when a poison is asked for: 'What is it for?' Unless the chemist is satisfied with the answer the supply is refused. . . . The best way to safeguard further the public is to add the dangerous poisons that can be sold by anyone to that part of the Poisons Schedule which limits the sale to registered chemists."

THE list of mayors elected on November 9 includes several connected with the drug trade. The choice of the Metropolitan borough of Lambeth has fallen on Mr. Frederick Bascombe, F.I.C., Ph.C., who for some years past has presided over the scrutineers at the Council elections of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Bascombe studied at the Bloomsbury Square School of Pharmacy, and passed the Major examination in 1873. After being associated with the late Mr. Michael Carteighe (of whose estate he was an executor), he became a director of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, N. Sixteen years ago Mr. Bascombe joined the Lambeth



MR. F. BASCOMBE,
F.I.C., Ph.C.

Borough Council, and he has since done excellent service on several of its committees. He is a Past Master of more than one Masonic lodge. Alderman E. J. Bishop, J.P., chemist and druggist, a partner in a London business bearing his name, has been elected Mayor of Folkestone for the fourth time. Mr. W. Deacon, chemist

and druggist, is the new Mayor of Bridgwater. Mr. Deacon is the proprietor of businesses at Bridgwater and Burham-on-Sea, and has for twenty-seven years been prominently associated with the activities of the town. He was elected to the Town Council in 1919, and has served on several of its committees; he is also President of the local traders' association and a member of governing bodies in connection with education and with hospital administration. Alderman L. Priestley, Ph.C., has again been accorded the highest municipal honour in Newark; his previous term of office was in 1911-12. Mr. John Welsh, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1901), chemist and druggist (1893), becomes Mayor of Chester. Mr. George Whitfield, Ph.C., resumes duties familiar to him at Scarborough in 1922-24; Mr. F. A. Willcock, retired chemist and druggist, takes office at Wolverhampton, where he has served on the Town Council for twenty-one years; and Mr. W. F. Young, as previously announced, accepts a unanimous invitation to serve for the third year in succession at Liskeard.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

FARQUHAR.—At Viewforth, Strichen, on November 5, the wife of Douglas G. Farquhar, chemist and druggist, of a son.

TAYLOR.—On November 5, the wife (*née* Sophie Thomson) of Walter S. Taylor, M.P.S., 89 Singleton Avenue, Birkenhead, of a son.

Deaths

BANKS.—At Stockport, on October 5, Mr. William Banks, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

BELCHER.—At Church Gresley, on November 8, Mr. Robert Brown Belcher, retired chemist and druggist. Mr. Belcher, who was born and educated in Birmingham, qualified in 1889; he carried on business at Stapenhill, and more recently at Gresley.

CALVERT.—At Roker, recently, Mr. Adam R. Calvert, the Sunderland and district representative of J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., perfumery manufacturers, London, E.C.1, aged fifty-six. Mr. Calvert, who was a native of Annan, spent some years in the drug trade in the United States. Returning to this country, he carried on a business at Murton till 1920, when he joined Messrs. Grossmith's representative staff.

HAWDON.—At Grimsby, on October 28, Mr. James Alexander Jacob Hawdon, chemist and druggist, 265 Cleethorpe Road, aged seventy. Mr. Hawdon was a past-President of the Grimsby and District Pharmacists' Association, and a member of the Pelham Pillar Lodge of Freemasons.

HIMROD.—On October 25, Mr. Fred E. Himrod (Himrod Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, U.S.A.).

Wills

MR. WILLIAM FORD PATRIDGE, chemist and druggist, 97 Admiral Street, Liverpool, who died on September 8, left estate of the gross value of £7,018 17s. 6d., with net personalty £6,844 2s. 5d. The testator left his household effects and £150, and £200 a year, to his wife, £100 each to Florence Smart and Ada Carroll, and the residue of the property to his son, Ernest William Patridge.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The hundredth annual course of Christmas lectures for juveniles at the Royal Institution will be delivered this year, by Sir William Bragg, on "Old Trades and New Knowledge." "The Trade of the Sailor" is the title of the first lecture on December 29, and the following five lectures will be on the trades of the smith, the weaver, the dyer, the potter and the miner.

Trade Notes

VENO DRUG CO. (1925), LTD., announce that they have reverted to the original formula for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

SLIPPERINE.—Johnston & Adams, Dundee, give in their advertisement special window-show terms for Slipperine dance floor polish.

BRITISH GOODS.—Dudley & Co., Ltd., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have issued a list (No. 873) of window tickets and posters for advertising British goods and Empire products.

FRENCH PROPRIETARIES.—Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2, announce reductions in the retail price of Sirop Famel (3s.), Cachets Faivre (1s. 3d.), and Eupaine Vernade (3s.).

CHRISTMAS PERFUMES.—Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, give particulars in their advertisement of new packings of lavender water and eau de Cologne, which form an attractive line for Christmas trade.

COLOURED ELECTRIC LAMPS.—The General Electric Co., Ltd., have issued a short list of Osram lamps, coloured by spraying, for use in decorative lighting. These are often required for shop windows to accentuate the nature of the displays, and are much used for Christmas window decorations.

"MERITOR" ADVERTISING.—The illustration herewith shows a new threefold screen which has been produced



by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., as an advertisement for the Meritor brushware. The centre panel of the screen is 15 in. by 20 in., and the whole is printed in eleven colours.

RELION PACKED GOODS.—Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Manchester, advertise in this issue the Relion brand of packed medicines for simple ailments. Applications are invited for the series of labels and formulas, so that the chemist can judge of the attractiveness and trustworthiness of the goods.

FROZOCLONE.—R. Demuth's Laboratories, 68 Salisbury Road, London, N.W.6, makers of Frozoclone, the original solid eau de Cologne, have brought out an attractive case for the purpose of displaying Frozoclone on the counter. The case holds six each of the large and small size packages, is an attraction to the counter, and should promote sales.

BREWERS' EXHIBITION AWARDS.—A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Carpenters Road, Stratford, London, E.15, inform us that in addition to their customers winning the gold and silver medals for lemonade at the Brewers' Exhibition, the company has been notified that in the lemonade class "very highly commended" was obtained by the user of the Trufruit lemon extract, and in the ginger ale class the bronze medal was awarded to the user of the company's essence ginger ale No. 22.

BRONCHASMIN.—A. Q. Tucker & Co., Ltd., 491 Oxford Street, London, W.1, proprietors of Dr. N. Tucker's asthma remedy, make a spray-solution for asthma and bronchitis which does not contain cocaine and is not subject to the restrictions imposed by the Dangerous

Drugs Acts. It has been found that Bronchasmin effects relief in most of the cases in which Dr. Tucker's original remedy has been employed. The proprietors have a system of free trial for two weeks, after which, if satisfactory, the outfit of Bronchasmin and atomiser in case is paid for. A useful booklet describing the treatment can be had on application.

RADIO CATALOGUE.—Houghtons, Ltd., High Holborn, London, W.C.1, have issued a new edition of their general catalogue of radio apparatus and accessories. The catalogue is known among dealers in apparatus for wireless telephony as the most complete of its kind, as it describes, illustrates and prices the goods of all the chief makers. The list is a classified one, and on comparing the sections with those in the previous issue there is ample evidence of the progress that is being made in radio goods. A separate Radio Index is issued which gives the retail prices of the goods in the catalogue with an indication of the trade discounts.

SYNTHETIC MENTHOL.—H. R. Napp, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C., announce a considerable reduction in the price of "Napoleon" brand synthetic menthol (M.P. 20-30° C.). At the same time, attention is directed to a new and improved synthetic menthol (M.P. 30-31° C.), which is in the form of small, hard, needle-shaped crystals with the characteristic odour of the natural product. Synthetic menthol has an increasing application for all external purposes and in toilet preparations, dentifrices, etc., the relatively cheap prices compared with the natural being an additional point in its favour.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

Natal

PRESENTATION TO MR. DUNKERTON.—At the annual meeting of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, held in the Durban Town Hall on October 16, the retiring President, Mr. F. B. Dunkerton was the recipient of presentations from members of the society. For many years Mr. Dunkerton has occupied the important position of manager of the Durban branch of Lennon, Ltd., and he has now been transferred to the still more important branch of the business at Port Elizabeth. The presentation took the form of an inscribed roll bearing the names of over forty master chemists in Durban; also a solid silver salver, suitably inscribed. Over the inscription appeared the coat of arms of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Among those who testified to Mr. Dunkerton's numerous public-spirited activities were Mr. J. K. Murray, vice-president of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Morris Stranack, of Stranack and Williams. A hearty welcome was extended to Mr. Dunkerton's successor in the person of Mr. Dale, from Cape Town.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

H/611. Ambre Absolu	S/911. Eureka Prophylactic
M/1011. Bendite	tooth brush
B/1111. Carbosanis	A/411. Glardext
L/511. Eucracy (dipsomaia treatment)	B/211. "Grange" brand
	Carlsbad Salt
	M/1011. New Century Teats

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Amand Salicin. B/911	Opocaps Lymphoid Camp.
Burnett's Fluid. A/1111	S/1111
Creosan. H/711	Rentokil. A/1111
Jade Field Tape. H/911	Resinol Ointment. D/1011
Magnolax. M/1011	Rentyum. M/1011
Necklorin Tablets. B 1011	Thyroidin Tablets. B/1011
Ostelin. G/1011	Vitoleum. A/711

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

While Rome Burned,

Nero fiddled, and that somewhat decadent Cæsar is usually the subject of animadversion because of the inappropriate nature of his occupation at such a time. A Mussolini would doubtless have taken charge of the local fire brigade, or at the very least have made it appear that he was taking an active share in the fire-extinguishing arrangements. It may seem far-fetched to compare the President of the Pharmaceutical Society with either Nero or Mussolini, but Mr. Rowsell, in his Birmingham address (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 665), was careful to avoid any reference to the subjects that concern pharmacists most at the moment, while prodigal with platitudes about biological research and higher education. He represented Bloomsbury Square at its brightest, without a trace of the Tavistock Square atmosphere, and had no words of comfort for sufferers from ill-conceived legislation and over-regulation. But we should all have welcomed some allusion, if merely apologetic, to increased poison-law restriction and the necessity of safeguarding our interests in the proprietary-medicine trade.

Mr. Rowsell

can hardly have become suddenly aware that preparations of glands, serums of various kinds, salvarsan and "other drugs" are now in common use by the medical man. Yet, judging from the Press reports, he spoke at Birmingham as though the introduction of these newer medicaments had involved some quite recent change in the *materia medica*. The novelty, of course, is the increasing application of biological tests for medicaments which do not lend themselves to chemical standardisation, and Mr. Rowsell was advancing the official apology for heavy expenditure which members of the Pharmaceutical Society would like to see more amply justified. What it all amounts to is that the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health are now being permitted to share with the Privy Council direction of the manner in which some considerable proportion of the Society's resources shall be expended. We pay the piper and they select the tune.

The Other Topic

which appears to have been agreed upon as safe for our official apologists is that of higher education. Mr. Rowsell now suggests the addition of zoology to our curriculum, not because it might be of some use to us as shopkeepers, but because it would assimilate our Preliminary Scientific examination to the external Intermediate of London University. In my opinion, some knowledge of zoology would be very useful to many of us in business, and Mr. Rowsell would have made his case stronger if he had advanced this as a reason for introducing another subject of study. But nothing so lowly as business utility will serve Bloomsbury Square as a reason for educational advancement. Mr. E. S. Peck would have us blame the Privy Council (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 651) for insisting upon a higher standard of training; but who instigates the Government visitors to our examinations to advance proposals in this direction? My impression is that it is the Society's officials. Apart from this, Mr. Peck is not speaking by the book in stating that it is the Privy Council which has entrusted to pharmacists the responsibility of the distribution of poisons. Had not Parliament some voice in this matter, and did not chemists and druggists distribute poisons before either Parliament or the Privy Council took any interest in the subject?

Another Version

of the present official story is that of Sir William Glyn-Jones (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 654), who has also been speaking about the physiological laboratory, and degrees in pharmacy. He asks us to remember that the higher the top of the profession the better it is for all the members. Assuming the accuracy of this statement, which is the top of the profession? Is it the

position attained by graduates in pharmacy—those who, in all probability, will never stand behind the counter, but more likely strive after posts which are miserably ill-paid as compared with those of successful retailers? Sir William is satisfied, he states, that, as a result of recent work, not only are we better equipped for serving the public, but the public and Government departments are realising it. One would like to know what exactly he means by this—what is the "recent work" and how are we better equipped than we were, say, ten or twelve years ago. I question if there has been any recent increase in public confidence in the pharmacist's work or ability. So far as concerns Government departments, the general impression among pharmacists appears to be that the Society's officials are received by them with greater favour in proportion as they acquiesce in curtailment of our traditional and statutory privileges.

The Camphor of Highest Value

is not the Chinese variety, but that known as Borneo or Barus camphor, obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica*, Gärtn. It is so highly prized in the Far East that it is but rarely seen in Europe. The collection of it furnishes a strange and interesting example of taboo folk-lore. The natives of the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula set out at certain seasons of the year upon their collecting expeditions, which extend over three or four months. During the whole of this time they are forbidden to use their native speech, and have to employ a special language called the *bassa kapur* (camphor language or *pantang kapur*). This is also used during the collecting season by the Jakuns and Binuas, who remain at home. It is only by conciliating the spirit of the camphor trees in this way that they will be successful in finding the trees containing the precious camphor grains. Communication with the camphor spirit is secured by playing on a flute and offering sacrifices to her. After these ceremonies the collectors sleep, and the location of the desirable trees is revealed to them in dreams. The Kayans and the Malanau tribes of Borneo likewise use special languages, as they firmly believe that if they did not use the camphor language the crystals would disappear. When the tree selected has been cut down with the assistance of spells and incantations, one of the men runs immediately it has fallen and throws a garment over the top of it to prevent the valuable grains escaping before the tree is split to secure the camphor which they find in its tissues.

Our Spelling of Dandelion

obscures the derivation and the probable signification of the name, although we pharmacists know it as a degradation of the French "dent-de-lion," which is reproduced in the botanical name, *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, and in an alternative, *Leontodon*. As to the reason for naming this plant the Lion's-tooth, there is some doubt, notwithstanding that many people may think that the runcinate leaves have provided the original notion. There is, however, no similarity between them, but the leaves may resemble the lion's jaw. Some authorities have thought that the yellow flowers might be compared to the golden teeth of the heraldic lion, while others say that the whiteness of the root is the feature which provides the resemblance. Flückiger and Hanbury ("Pharmacographia") say that the name was conferred by one Wilhelm, a surgeon, which they find recorded in the herbal of Johann von Cube, but they were unable to trace the said Wilhelm. Prior confirms the ascription to Master William, the surgeon, and provides a reference to the "Ortus Sanitatis," the Augsburg edition of 1486, which is two years antecedent to von Cube's "Herbarius" (1488). From the "Ortus Sanitatis" Prior makes a quotation to the effect that Master William was so much impressed by the virtues of the plant that he likened it to *dens leonis*. The signification was, therefore, most likely a symbolical one.

BRITISH GUIANA LIME PRODUCTS.—During 1924, 9,650 gallons of concentrated lime juice and 396 gallons essential oil of lime were exported from British Guiana.

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Editorial Articles

"The Name of the Poison"

THE simplest statement of the amendment in Section 4 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, is that in place of the word "article" the word "poison" was substituted. Before then "article" had been interpreted as "cough mixture," for example, whereas now the poisons such as morphine or tartar emetic which are contained in the cough mixture are required to be declared on the label. The expression "name of the poison" seems to admit of no doubt as to its meaning, and yet cases have been put to us which are not easy to decide. Is a brand name or trade-mark applied to a poisonous substance the name of the poison? Luminal, for instance, is phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid; should it be declared as luminal or by the chemical name? There are several reasons why the scheduled poison in this case should be designated by the chemical name. In

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STOCK THE GARDENER'S FAVOURITES

one of the early drafts of the Poisons Labelling Order the expression "true chemical name" was employed with a view of avoiding the use of fancy names for scheduled poisons, but this expression was not persisted in. One of the chief arguments against the use of trade-mark names as designations for poisons is that the proprietor of the mark is not compelled to continue the use of the name for a particular chemical. Instances have been known where a trade name has been applied to different substances. Another reason is that one would only have to invent a name for a scheduled poison and use it to hide the character of the poison. Imagine a dilution or mixture of morphine, for example, to which a fancy name were applied and this used as the name of the poison in a mixture. Such a procedure would completely neutralise what is supposed to be the intention of the Order—to let the public know that the medicinal preparation being used contains a proportion of poison. On the other hand, it may be argued that in the case of a patented poisonous article, the name by which the inventor calls it, is the true name of the poison. It generally happens, however, that the article has a chemical name as well, although in some cases the chemical constitution may not be known with certainty. The manufacture of salvarsan is covered by several patents; it has also a chemical name and the percentage of arsenic it contains is known. Several other names are applied to the same substance by manufacturers who have a licence to use the patents. Morphine at one time was in a sense a fancy name, but it was never a trade-mark, and hence became public property as the name of a definite alkaloid of opium. We were told recently of a doctor who ordered a new hypnotic with a fancy name without any idea that he was prescribing a barbituric acid compound. It was only the alarm of the patient's relatives that called attention to the deep sleep that the drug was causing. It seems, therefore, that the name of the poison should be disclosed, even though the article is known by a trade-mark name. A name that conveys no meaning as to the poison is not, we think, sufficient disclosure under the Labelling of Poisons Order. The safest line to take is to state the chemical name, e.g., luminal should be declared as phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid. It is an unwieldy name, but whereas the dangerous properties of barbituric acid are generally known, these would not be so readily recognised under a fancy name. Heroin should be declared as diamorphine, veronal as diethylbarbituric acid, and medinal as sodium diethylbarbiturate.

The Position of Rubber

CONSIDERABLE interest continues to be displayed in the rubber market by reason of the very high level of prices which are still being secured for spot and near arrival. The spot price, which at present stands at 3s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., has been fully maintained during the past few months, and although opinions have differed considerably as to the price of the commodity toward the end of the year, we find, when dealing with the position of the article on August 29 last (p. 324), we fully anticipated the situation as it exists at present, and stated:—

"The general situation is difficult to follow, unless further definite information is available as to what extent the Stevenson scheme will be modified, if at all. The labour question is one that must also be taken into consideration, and it is difficult to see how large quantities can be shipped at the shortest notice from countries where labour has always been regarded as one of the principal items regarding the movement of supplies. During the next few weeks more definite information will be available, but we find it hard to imagine that the spot position will be materially affected unless the arrivals in September and October are far greater than anticipated."

At that time spot stood at 3s. 6d. per lb., with the forward positions at very heavy discounts. The outstanding feature of the market at the moment has been the persistent buying of 1926 rubber for account of American manufacturers, large quantities having changed hands at from 2s. 7d. to 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in addition, there has been a certain amount of buying of 1927 rubber in the neighbourhood of 2s. 4d. per lb. The relative absence of demand from the United States for near positions seems to indicate that manufacturers there have more or less assured themselves of supplies for the remainder of this year, but Continental orders and a small demand from the home trade has given the market a steadier appearance. The previous high level of 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. recorded in July has not yet been recovered, and the demand for spot during the past month has been small when compared with the excited buying which took place in May to July of this year, and seems to indicate that the squeeze for nearby rubber is over. In estimating the immediate future it must be borne in mind that although shipments from Singapore to London have been increasing recently, deliveries to consumers are still on a fairly considerable scale, and there is still only a very narrow margin of spot rubber available on our market. The recent 10 per cent. release under the terms of the Stevenson scheme will help to relieve the position in the near future, but it should be borne in mind that it takes from six to eight weeks to ship rubber from the East and put it on the broker's counter. One thing is certain, and that is the enormous demand for all grades of rubber throughout the world, and especially from America, where the output has been beyond all expectations. It is anticipated in well-informed quarters that Malaya will have difficulty in giving the full 100 per cent. of their standard production. Native-grown rubber is an important factor, however, and the small native holdings will probably have little difficulty in supplying their full quota. It is interesting to trace the gradual monthly increases in shipments from Singapore over the present year, and we give below statistics, with a comparison of those of the previous year:—

	1925		1925		1925	
	Total		Foreign		Malaya	
	Exports	Tons	Imports	Tons	Exports	Tons
January	19 183	...	10 132	...	9,051
February	21 622	...	10 071	...	11,551
March	26 836	...	13 399	...	13 437
April	22 414	...	11 750	...	10 664
May	26 667	...	12 979	...	13 688
June	27 894	...	14 706	...	13,188
July	24 809	...	16 192	...	8,617
August	27 753	...	12 025	...	15 728
September	29 425	...	12 913	...	16 512
		226,603		114,167		112,436
	1924		1924		1924	
	Total		Foreign		Malaya	
	Exports	Tons	Imports	Tons	Exports	Tons
January	23 844	...	8 867	...	14,977
February	19 395	...	7 440	...	11,955
March	22 234	...	8 259	...	14,025
April	20 551	...	7 909	...	12,642
May	19 674	...	7 259	...	12 415
June	18 084	...	7 435	...	10 649
July	21 670	...	9 777	...	11,893
August	22 133	...	9 776	...	12 357
September	25 127	...	9 291	...	15,836
		192,772		76,023		116,749

As to future prospects, the whole question rests upon the important factor as to whether the "record" demand of this year is to be followed by an equally "boom"

period in the first six months of next year. After carefully reviewing the situation we are inclined to think that the present high prices will gradually be reduced nearer the neighbourhood of 3s. per lb. for spot rubber, and at this figure producers will be earning an exceedingly good margin of profit. We base this opinion solely on the fact that supplies will gradually become more plentiful in the New Year, and London stocks will at least begin to grow nearer the 10,000 tons mark, which is a minimum figure on which home manufacturers can with safety rely upon for their immediate supplies if pressed for delivery.

Society of Chemical Industry

The first meeting of the session of the Birmingham and Midland Section was held at the University, Birmingham, on November 3, when the behaviour of sulphur dioxide in acid solutions was the subject discussed, two papers being read, entitled "The Oxidising and Reducing Action of Sulphur Dioxide on Solutions of Metalle Salts," by W. Wardlaw, D.Sc., F.I.C. (Chemical Department, University of Birmingham); and "Some Physico-Chemical and Electro-Chemical Aspects of Sulphur Dioxide as an Oxidising Agent," by S. R. Carter, M.Sc., F.I.C. (University of Birmingham). Dr. Wardlaw said sulphur dioxide is so well characterised as a reducing agent that its oxidising properties have been somewhat neglected. However, in the manufacture of sodium hydrosulphite and its related products, the formaldehyde sulphonylates, the oxidising possibilities of sulphur dioxide are applied commercially. In connection with the oxidising action of sulphur dioxide on metallic salts, experiments showed that ferrous chloride could be oxidised by sulphur dioxide in the presence of high acid concentrations, and that an equilibrium was established in accordance with the equation $4\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} \rightleftharpoons 4\text{FeCl}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{S}$. The incomplete reduction of ferric chloride by sulphur dioxide is due therefore to the realisation of a definite ratio of ferric to ferrous iron. A similar equilibrium can be realised in the case of copper chlorides. In this case, however, it is possible under certain conditions of acidity to obtain cuprous sulphide as the precipitate. Equilibrium conditions can also be established in the case of the phosphates of iron in the presence of phosphoric acid and of molybdenum salts in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid. Mr. Carter pointed out that determinations of the oxidation-reaction potentials showed that the effect of raising the concentration of acid was to increase the oxidising power of sulphur dioxide. On the other hand, experiments showed that ferrous-ferric salts became better reducing agents in hydrochloric and phosphoric acids respectively. The potentials of cuprous-cupric salts were less than those of the ferrous-ferric salts. These results were in harmony with the quantitative experiments by W. Wardlaw and his collaborators. Electrolytic experiments suggested that reduction of sulphur dioxide solutions does not proceed to sulphur direct, but through the formation of an intermediate compound, possibly hyposulphurous acid. Kinetic experiments on the interaction of sulphur dioxide with ferrous phosphate in phosphoric acid solutions revealed two distinct changes—an initial rapid stage followed by a slow and almost uniform change.

A DANGER IN SPECIALISATION.—Lecturing in London, on November 6, on "Science and Culture," Professor Julian Huxley remarked that there was no necessary connection between science and materialism, nor between science and any lack of appreciation of beauty and dwarfing of faculty. There was a tendency for scientific pursuits to produce one kind of specialisation in mental type, and for so-called culture, in the sense of pursuits not involving the scientific method, and especially in literary and artistic pursuits, to produce another kind of specialised type. Both specialisations were unsatisfactory. This was a very real danger, which could only be remedied through better educational ideas and methods.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Cheshire.—At the recent quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee the secretary referred to the proposed scheme for the testing of drugs and appliances supplied by chemists to insured persons, and said the conference called recently to deliberate with the Pharmaceutical Association was not attended by any of their representatives. The letter he had since received showed that the Association had closed the door to any further negotiations, if the Committee proposed to adhere to the decision as to who was to be responsible for this scheme. The Committee previously had decided that the body responsible for the scheme should be the Joint Services Committee, composed of members of the Insurance Committee, members of the medical profession, and also members of the pharmaceutical profession, together with an independent chairman. The pharmaceutical profession were not prepared to go on with the scheme if these essential modifications were insisted upon. It seemed that the Committee might have to apply to the Ministry of Health to appoint an arbitrator to determine the scheme. It was decided that a further conference between their Committee and the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Association should be called to consider the scheme. At a later stage of the meeting it was stated that at present there were 249,322 persons insured in Cheshire, whereupon Dr. L. T. Picton remarked that 200,000 insured persons had their medicines dispensed by the chemists, who got 2s. 8d. for each prescription, while the doctors, who dispensed for only about 30,000, received 2s. The secretary (Mr. West) remarked that was a bald statement to make, and was subject to modification.

East Ham.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committees, which was held recently, the chairman said East Ham was fortunate in its choice of medical men, and equally so in its selection of chemists, for although some 198,513 prescriptions had been dealt with during the year, not a single complaint had been received. A scheme of testing was put into operation a few months back, but no serious discrepancies had been disclosed. He rather deplored this present-day tendency for centralisation. They had had it with the investigation of prescribing, and there were other glaring instances. The probable official explanation would be that it was economical, but on that point he was far from agreeing. In any event, it was much less satisfactory than local administration.

Staffordshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held at Stafford on November 7, the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee considered that, in the case of a chemist who, it was alleged, had inaccurately dispensed a test prescription, the facts disclosed considerable carelessness, and it was resolved that he be severely censured.

SCOTLAND

Perth.—One of the reasons given at a meeting of the Perth County Insurance Committee, on November 7, for the heavy cost of prescriptions for panel patients was the too liberal use of flavouring agents. The Panel Committee had had the matter under consideration, and submitted a report, in which it was stated that those flavouring agents were of a costly nature. Amongst other causes submitted of the high cost of prescriptions were the ordering of tablespoonful doses over a long period, where dessert or teaspoonful doses could have been ordered, and the prescribing of 8-oz. instead of 6-oz. bottles. It was intimated that the Panel Committee were making further inquiries into cases in which petroleum emulsion and cod-liver oil and malt were being prescribed. The number of prescriptions for the first six months of 1925 was reported to be 15,035, compared with 15,487 for the corresponding period of 1924. The average cost per prescription was 14.48d., against 14.76d. for January to June of 1924.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THE opening evening meeting of the winter session was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 10, at which there was a fair attendance. With the President (Mr. P. F. Rowsell), who occupied the chair, were Mr. Edmund White and Mr. H. N. Linstead (assistant secretary of the Society). Among those who were also present were:—Messrs. D. Hooper, Langford Moore, H. Deane, R. Fouracre, H. Finnemore, F. Browne and W. Browne, T. E. Wallis and A. H. Jenkin. Mr. Rowsell, who expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present, said that, in the past, with so many duties to perform, they had neglected the more scientific side of the Society's work. He felt sure that from that night's lecture onwards this omission would be rectified. They were delighted to have with them that night Sir David Prain, F.R.S., who had delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the School of Pharmacy in 1921. Sir David, associated with India and her drugs since 1884, was Professor of Botany in the Calcutta Medical College and director of the Botanical Survey of India. Notable researches had been made by him on Indian drugs, including chaulmoogra oil, Indian aconite and hemp. He is an absolute authority on cinchona. On his return from India Sir David was appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. He (the chairman) had the greatest possible pleasure in asking Sir David Prain to give his address on

Some Useful Plants of India

[ABSTRACT]

Sir David said that the President, Council and members wished that he should deal with useful plants, in the study of which he had himself taken part in the course of his official duties. Hemp being one of these, they thought it might be included, in spite of the fact that, though cultivated in India on a commercial scale, this plant has no claim to be regarded as indigenous to India. He would, by avoiding what could be found in text-books, try to deal briefly with *Cannabis*. Encouraged by the invitation to speak of one plant that is not a native of India, he would say something later about another plant of more recent introduction to India than hemp, which, though not a native, is cultivated there on a commercial scale. That plant is *Cinchona*. After a brief reference to the relationship between the hemp and hop plants, the lecturer pointed out that hemp is one of the few plants in which the two sexes are perfectly distinct. The male flower probably corresponds to the female inflorescence and vice versa. Incidentally, an interesting exercise would be to contrast the hemp with the hop, and for a third flower the student might include the London plane-tree. The habitat was described in detail; vast tracts of hemp appear on the south side of the Himalayas, in Southern Siberia, Caspian Sea and elsewhere. It is doubtful whether it is indigenous anywhere, and appears to grow wild wherever man migrates. There are two commercial uses (in addition to the application of cannabis in medicine), namely, the preparation of the fixed oil and the valuable fibre. It is difficult to disentangle its earliest use as a fibre, but tradition assigns it to the Chinese, their simplest symbol for fibre of any kind referring to hemp and dating from the time when the Chinese first used hemp instead of fur for clothing. It was unknown to Mediterranean peoples, who used flax, but Celtic races were familiar with it. In Greece, according to Herodotus, it was not known, but it was used in Thrace. Passing on to a consideration of its narcotic properties, Sir David said these were known to the Scythians. A curious point was elaborated regarding the distinct sexes of the plant, whatever its uses. While all races recognised these differences, male and female were not uniformly distinguished. In Europe the male plant was wrongly described as female; the same error was perpetrated in India. On the other hand, in China and

Japan the plants were accurately described, and the Russian moujik also applied the correct term. The influence of racial affinities in this connection is interesting. The lecturer went on to describe the narcotic applications of cannabis. The leaves furnish bhang, from which an emulsion is prepared for a beverage. This is not much used. Ganja and charas are prepared from the flowering tops for smoking. The different varieties were explained and the method of preparation—flat by treading underfoot and round by treading with a rolling movement of the feet. Medicinally, Sir David explained that it is a most unreliable drug. The secret of activity, he showed, is in its freshness. Medicinal extract a year old has only one-fourth the efficiency of the fresh drug, and this diminishes by inverse squares. At four years the drug is practically inert. He showed that by extracting with petroleum ether the physiologically active part of the plant is taken up. In this the oxidation process is continually in progress, and the increased resin formed indicates the decrease in physiological activity. In India fresh supplies of the drug are best obtained direct from the excise officials; in this way one can be sure the supply is not a last year's sample.

CINCHONA

Passing on to cinchona, Sir David said that of about forty different species only four or five are of any great importance. He then narrated the oft-told story of the discovery of the virtues of cinchona, but, he added, actually the real method of its introduction into European medicine is not clear. He outlined, in entertaining fashion, the progress of cinchona in Europe, stating that its supposedly Jesuit origin at first prevented its acceptance in Protestant England and Germany on religious grounds. The Society of Apothecaries brought a plant (probably crown bark) to this country in 1685, but unfortunately no cuttings were taken. Then he told of the exploitation of the forest products and as supplies of the pale (*C. officinalis*), which first came from Southern Ecuador, became scarcer, other species were added in rotation, red (*C. succirubra*, which was ultimately preferred), followed by other varieties, Huanuco (*C. Peruviana*), the grey, and finally the yellow (*C. calisaya*). After referring to the discovery of quinine at this point, the speaker described the position when cultivation was first suggested. In 1847-48 France tried to grow cinchona in Algeria. It was a failure. With great generosity the French authorities gave seeds to the Dutch, who thus started the great Java cinchona plantations. Java, Sir David pointed out, was particularly suited to the cultivation of cinchona, since it offered the same conditions to the plants as their native habitat (i.e., mountain ranges 12,000 feet high, volcanic soil and humid atmosphere. After the Indian Mutiny the British Government woke up and cultivation was started in Southern India, on the slopes of the Himalayas, and Ceylon. Java's favoured position was indicated by the fact that 97 per cent. of the twigs used for grafting held. In the Himalayas, where Sir David was, grafting had to be done under glass. In South India it may be noted Loxa bark is grown, but in the North, as in Java, the yellow bark obtained. Passing to the alkaloid quinine, the speaker described the results of separation from the bark, indicating that the amorphous alkaloid found greater favour among planters and missionaries than did the crystalline. Something ought to be done to examine this amorphous product and determine its clinical effect. Quinine is by no means the only alkaloid of cinchona, and it is not so much more active than the others. Brief mention was made of a species of *Remijia* (allied to cinchona) from which a very potent alkaloid is obtained. Finally he explained how a shortage of supply of quinine in times of great need may arise as a result of contracts between growers and separators of the alkaloid, and not as may sometimes be supposed by deliberate intention. Growers only produce sufficient bark to meet the quantity already contracted for.

Mr. Rowsell said they were all delighted to hear, at first hand, of Indian hemp and cinchona. There was much food for thought in what Sir David had said, and the students would be much more interested in these drugs as a result of the lecture. He therefore proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.

Branch Meetings

Croydon.—A joint meeting of the Croydon, Reigate and West Kent Branches was held at Croydon, on November 9, when Mr. Linstead (assistant secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) gave an address on *The Reform of the Pharmacy Acts* in the light of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. He suggested as points for further discussion that:—No attempt be made to amend the present Acts until Parliamentary representation was obtained; delegates' meetings take the place of the general meetings; there be an annual registration fee; that the council have more discretionary powers; that wholesale sales be defined and licences be issued. A discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker.

Exeter.—A meeting of the Exeter Branch was held on October 28, Mr. D. Reid (chairman) presiding. The secretary reported that by the inclusion of the Torquay district, the Branch now comprised the whole of Devon outside the Plymouth area. Mr. A. H. Ware was thanked for attending the B.P. Conference as delegate and for his report. The secretary was instructed to send a further reminder to chemists with reference to the Poisons Labelling Order, and, in view of the frequency of fatalities due to careless storage of poisons by the public, it was resolved that, in the opinion of the Branch, the time has arrived that regulations be made defining the legal responsibility of the purchaser of poisons and of drugs and chemicals for external use for their safe custody.

London (W.).—A meeting of the West London Branch was held on November 5 at Slater's Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street. The chairman of the branch (Mr. J. P. Ellerington) presided, and Mr. H. N. Linstead, assistant secretary of the Society, gave an address on *Possible Improvements in the Pharmacy Acts and in the Constitution of the Society*. Mr. Linstead dealt with the difficulty under present conditions of providing adequate means for the members to have a direct voice in the Society's affairs, and with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, summarising its most important provisions. A discussion followed, in which the chairman and Messrs. Atkin, J. Noble, Bonner, Mortimer, Lloyd, W. Brown and Todd took part.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A meeting of the Newcastle and Northumberland Branch was held on November 4, when the chairman (Mr. Popham) gave an address on *The Romance of Drugs*. Old religious practices and prejudices were discussed in tracing the evolution and uses of drugs such as squill, frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon, saffron and cinchona. Messrs. Williamson and Denton conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, and after refreshments a programme of music was contributed by Mrs. Hay, Miss Simpson, and Messrs. Popham, Whitehead, Jackson and Sims. A vote of thanks to the artists concluded a very enjoyable function.

Sheffield.—A district meeting was held on November 5, the chairman (Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson) welcoming Messrs. E. H. Simmons and H. Antcliffe, members of Council. Mr. E. H. Simmons devoted the main portion of his address to describing the Society's educational policy, outlining the changes that had taken place from when the Preliminary had been instituted in early days. The Preliminary Scientific examination was purely scientific, and was the same course for the pharmacist, for the dentist and for those in other professions. The Bachelor of Pharmacy degree would be a particular help to those who went in for institutional work, where usually a degree as well as the Ph.C. qualification is required. Mr. Simmons then spoke of the physiological laboratory which the Society had set up. As to the question which is often asked as to what is the Society doing for the ordinary member of the Society, he said that the Law Committee is determined that the Pharmacy Laws will be administered without fear or favour. The number of inspectors has been greatly increased. This protection is but one of many benefits that the Society provided. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, had been rushed through, and they had a right to expect more considerate treatment. As regards proprietaries, he does not think that the practice regarding the sale of

these on the Continent can be adopted as a guide. There the pharmacist is protected, but here there is no similar Government aid. Every branch might very profitably consider the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, and he mentioned some of the portions which might with advantage be adopted in this country. He wound up his address with an appeal for subscriptions to the Society's Benevolent Fund. Mr. H. Antcliffe drew attention to the value of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, particularly in view of there being no recent edition of the British Pharmacopœia. He alluded to the usefulness of the Pocket Book, which he recommended to all students and proprietors of pharmacies. As regards the "Pharmaceutical Journal," it is a link between the members and the Society, imperfect perhaps because it can never disclose the extent to which the Society helps individual members. He then outlined the requirements of the Labelling of Poisons Order, and a discussion followed.

Sheffield.—A well-attended meeting of the Sheffield Branch was held in the Church House on November 6, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson (chairman) presiding. Mr. E. H. Simmons addressed the meeting on *The Activities and Aims of the Society*, dealing fully with the educational side. The examinations, he showed, had been so rearranged that no candidate could be rejected by one examiner without his case having been previously reviewed by other examiners. He appealed for regular and increased subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund, in order that a fixed annual income might be available. He gave an account of the increased work of the Law Committee, showing that since Mr. Antcliffe became chairman five whole-time inspectors have been engaged, in place of two part-time men. He finally dealt with the Northern Ireland Act. Mr. Antcliffe, who also addressed the meeting, referred to the War Auxiliary Committee, of which Mr. Simmons is chairman, which is always available for helping any deserving cases. He also drew the meeting's attention to the increased activities of the Home Office Inspectors under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Festivities

Leicester Chemists' Dance

LEICESTER chemists held one of their enjoyable dances at the De Montford Hall, on November 4, when about 530 dancers took the floor and a real spirit of gaiety prevailed. Mr. E. L. Burrows, as secretary, was responsible for the successful arrangements and Mr. H. F. Ingram for the decorative scheme. The spot dance prizes were won by Mrs. McManus and Mr. Bason, Miss Sharples and Mr. Lester.

Glasgow Pharmacy Club Whist Drive

THE Glasgow Pharmacy Club held a successful whist drive and dance in The Prince of Wales' Halls, Sauchiehall Street, on November 3, when the company numbered over 180. Mr. Arthur Watt acted as M.C. for the whist, and Mr. D. McNicol and Mr. Fred Baillie for the dance. The whist prize-winners were:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Erantz, Mrs. Crombie, Miss Heron. *Ladies' Special Prize*: Mrs. Dickson. *Gentlemen*: Mr. John Carle, jun., Mr. Wood Wilson, Mr. Goldberg.

Plymouth Pharmacists' Whist Drive

THE annual whist drive and dance of the Plymouth Pharmacists' Association, always a popular local function, took place on November 4 at the Duke of Cornwall Hotel. It was again well supported, all available tickets being taken up. Following the whist, supper was served in the large dining hall. After the loyal toast, Mr. A. C. Marrow (President) gave a word of welcome to the visitors, with special reference to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mitchell, Mayor and Mayoress of the borough for the ensuing year. The whist prizes were then presented by Mrs. Marrow to the following winners: *Ladies*, Miss C. Band, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. R. Edgecombe, Miss Ryall. *Gentlemen*, Messrs. Clifford Mitchell, R. Lawry, W. H. Taylor, F. J. Barge. The company was then piloted through the grand-march to the ballroom, where a good orchestra provided dance music up to a late hour.

Associations' Winter Session

Middlesbrough.—At a meeting of the Middlesbrough Pharmacists' Association, held on November 5, Mr. W. Forster (Seaham Harbour), member of the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, gave an address on *The Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924*. The order becomes operative on January 1, 1926; consequently every preparation containing a scheduled poison must be labelled with the name and address of seller, the word "Poison," and the name of the poison or poisons, and the proportion of such poison or poisons contained, compared with the other ingredients. The proportion may be stated as a percentage or otherwise. The Order in Council has further prescribed that in the case of poisonous preparations of the B.P. or B.P.C. the name of the preparation is the name of the poison, and that it shall be sufficient if that preparation is labelled with its B.P. or B.P.C. name, synonym or abbreviated name, and the letters B.P. or B.P.C. and the word "Poison." The name, synonym, or abbreviation must be as it occurs in either work. Dilutions or mixtures containing B.P. or B.P.C. preparations require the proportion which the preparation bears to the total ingredients to be stated on the label. A letter has been received from the Privy Council, dated April 3, 1925, in reply to a question by the secretary of the R.P.U. expressing the opinion, which has the concurrence of the Pharmaceutical Society, that preparations of the earlier additions of the B.P. or B.P.C. may be labelled B.P. or B.P.C., with the date identifying the edition, e.g., tincture of chloroform and morphine could be sold as "chlorodyne," provided the name as it appears in the B.P., the edition and the word "Poison," together with the name and address of seller, appeared on the label. Example:—

Chlorodyne
(Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine, B.P. 1885)
Poison
Name and address of seller.

A cough mixture containing chlorodyne would require the proportion, the B.P. name, the edition, the word "Poison," and the name and address of seller on the label. If it is desired to use the word chlorodyne without naming constituent poisons, then the only way to adopt is:—"Chlorodyne B.P.C. (Poison)." Preparations that are not in the B.P. or B.P.C. require the name and proportion of constituent poison or poisons. The labelling of such preparations can be done in different ways. The preparation may have a title followed by the word "Poison," and the name and proportion of the poison; or the title may be followed by the actual name of the poison and the word "Poison." Examples:—

(a) Antiseptic Lotion
Poison
Contains 5 per cent. of Phenol
Name and address of seller.

(b) Antiseptic Lotion
Contains 5 per cent. of Phenol (Poison)
Name and address of seller.

Dilutions of non-B.P. or B.P.C. compound poisonous preparations cannot be stated in terms of reference to the proportion of the preparation present. The actual proportions and names of scheduled poisons in the finished product are required. In regard to tablets, pills, cachets, lozenges, and similar articles, the quantity of scheduled poison in each tablet, pill, and similar article must be stated, and also the total number of tablets, pills, etc., in the package. If the pills, etc., contain a B.P. or B.P.C. poisonous preparation, it is only necessary to state the amount of the preparation in each pill, etc., the word "Poison," and the total number of such in container. Family recipes containing scheduled poisons can have either the percentage or proportion, and the name of the poisons or the full formula stated on the label. Dispensed medicines containing scheduled poisons are exempt from the Labelling of Poisons Order when dispensed by a registered chemist, provided such medicine is labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients of the medicine are entered, together with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book kept by the seller for that purpose. The exemption applies to all dispensed medicines as well as to doctors'

prescriptions. (A separate book could be kept for veterinary dispensing). Sir William Glyn-Jones says "The Labelling of Poisons Order does not require any preparation of any kind to be labelled 'poison' which was not required to be labelled 'poison' before that order was passed." Mr. Mallinson, secretary of the R.P.U., says: "Chemists can dispense medicines other than to a doctor's prescription." He was convinced that the best policy was to carry on as had been always done, and allow the Labelling of Poisons Order to make no difference in that respect. The Executive of the R.P.U. support this view.

Women Pharmacists.—For his address to the National Association of Women Pharmacists at their opening meeting on November 5,

Current Pharmaceutical Politics was the subject which Sir William Glyn-Jones had selected. It was, as he said, a lovely subject, for it enabled him to run the whole gamut of pharmaceutical affairs. This he did with his usual skill, emphasising the strong points and skimming lightly over the thin ice of the more controversial of the Pharmaceutical Council's recent activities.

Supporting him were the new President (Mrs. Irvine), in the chair, the secretary (Miss Dennis Hayes), and the treasurer (Miss R. Sproule), and they faced a solid phalanx of keen and watchful members of the Association, the male visitors being (numerically) negligible. In the course of an informal talk of about an hour's duration, Sir William ranged from the Jenkin case to the new pharmacy degree. The trend of his remarks was to emphasise the fact that, whereas before the Jenkin decision the Society had dissipated its energies by endeavours to cover too wide a field, now it was enabled to concentrate on its legitimate purpose—the education, training and qualification of the pharmacist. He argued that recent decisions in Council had been taken with a view to equipping the pharmacist of the future for the higher professional sphere to which he will inevitably be called. The purpose of the various educational moves that had been made was to secure definite public recognition of the fact that pharmacists were invaluable (in alliance with the medical profession) for the promotion of public health by means of the latest scientific methods. Thus the higher education, the university degree, and the research laboratory. His various points, carefully marshalled, were attentively followed by his audience, and the number of pertinent questions which were put after he had finished indicated the keenness of the feminine branch of pharmacy and their intimate knowledge of current happenings. Sir William had to give his opinion concerning the number of apprentices allowed for training in the dispensaries of public institutions (put by Miss Andrews), the legal advice and assistance available to members of the Society (from Mrs. Edmunds), details regarding the working of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and National Health Insurance (from Miss Hooper), and other matters raised by the redoubtable Miss Gilliatt. To most of the points raised Sir William had a sufficient answer, but in one case he frankly confessed himself beaten. Ultimately a very interesting evening was brought to a close by a formal vote of thanks proposed in a neatly appreciative speech by Mrs. Freke. This was duly seconded, and in endorsing the vote Mrs. Irvine obviously voiced the feelings of the assembly by saying that they took it as a special sign of favour that Sir William should have come to speak to the Association on the eve of his second visit to Canada, when, she was sure, he had much else to attend to. The applause was hearty, and Sir William was bidden God speed by all and sundry.



MRS. IRVINE

against 6,553 bags in 1924; the landings during October were *nil* and the deliveries 674.

CAMPOR (REFINED) is steady at 2s. 9d. per lb. for Japanese 2½-lb. slabs, and for October-December shipment 2s. 6½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is steady, with further business at 24s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—An auction of 50 cases Ceylon will be held on Thursday, November 12. The landings during October amounted to 102 cases and the deliveries to 251, leaving a stock of 547, against 647 last year. Prices privately are inclined to be easier, as offers have been made at lower prices to come forward.

CASCARA SAGRADA meets with a small consumptive demand only, and prices are unchanged.

CASCARILLA.—For shipment, siftings offer at 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.; no quill is available.

CINNAMON is dearer. Ceylon assortment offering at 1s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. and chips at 4½d. c.i.f. Firsts on spot is 2s., seconds 1s. 11d., thirds 1s. 9d., and chips 4½d. per lb.

CLOVES are quiet with Zanzibar offering on the spot at 10½d. to 11d. per lb. To arrive, October-December shipment is quoted at 10d. c.i.f., and January-March shipment at 10½d. c.i.f. Penang are quoted at 2s. 7d. on the spot, and Amboyna at 1s. 8d. per lb. The statistics for the week ended November 9 show 499 bales were landed and 259 delivered, leaving a stock of 8,858, against 17,988 in 1924, and 19,918 in 1923. So far this year the landings have been 12,910; against 38,838 last year, and the deliveries 19,156, against 40,227 in 1924.

COCOA BUTTER is cheaper, prime English C.F.R. offering at 1s. 4d. per lb. in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—It is reported that the tax on cod-liver oil exported from Norway (*C. & D.* September 5, p. 359), is to come into force on January 1, 1926. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 9 that the price is declining, although the official quotation is still unaltered. There are sellers at 158s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing, steam-refined quality.

CULVERS ROOT is offered at 10d. per lb. c.i.f. to come forward.

EGOR.—Further small arrivals from Spain have taken place this week, and new crop Spanish is selling at 3s. per lb. for good sound on the spot.

GINGER shows little change. West African offering at about 61s. for unwashed and 80s. for washed. Japanese is quiet at 90s. per cwt., and October-November shipment is 85s. c.i.f. London or Hamburg. Sales of Jamaica have been made at from 80s. to 125s. per cwt. for small lean and common to bold bright.

GUM ACACIA.—Cleaned Kordofan sorts offer on the spot at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt., and natural at 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS is firm after the recent slight decline, and a good export business is reported from the U.S., from whence 19s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment. Spot values are 20s. 6d. for ordinary and 21s. for selected quality.

IRECACEANHA.—The "Khartoum" from Monte Video has brought 147 bales to London. The landings during October were 32 packages Matto Grosso, and the deliveries 44, leaving a stock (according to the London drug statistics) of 60 packages Matto Grosso.

LBIE JUICE.—Raw is quoted at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon for ordinary Dominica to fine Jamaica.

LOBELIA is steady at 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and slightly less for quantity.

LYCOPodium is offered at 7s. per kilo for new crop.

MAGNESIUM.—The demand is only moderate, but English makers maintain their terms at 5s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots or sticks. There is but little Continental offering; powder is quoted about 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

MENTHOL remains flat, with a small spot business in Kobayashi-Suzuki at 45s. 6d. per lb. in case lots. Forward positions are without interest.

MERCURY.—Business in the latter part of last week was fairly active, and quotations varied from £14 10s. to £14 15s. per bottle for spot lots, less the usual discount. The demand would seem rather quieter, and some business was reported at around £14 17s. 6d. to £14 10s.,

although most sellers were asking £14 12s. 6d. The statistical position appears to be healthy, while the quantities coming in for some weeks past were of no great importance. The outlook at the same time is rather obscure, although it is suggested that factors have been at work which are calculated to keep the market at a high level. Cost of import from Italy is called about £13 15s. to £14 c.i.f. net for near shipment.

NIX VOMICA.—Madras for December-January shipment is quoted at 12s. per cwt. c.i.f., and Bombay for November shipment at 14s. c.i.f.

OPTUM is unchanged, the spot value of 11 to 12 per cent. Turkey druggists' being 2s. per unit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5.—"During the period October 24 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 300; 'softs', 102; and Malatia, 80 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 657; 'softs', 230; and Malatia, 194 cases. During the past fortnight 206 cases were sold, viz., 195 druggists' at £23-24, including some cases of inferior grades, which fetched £18-22; 16 'softs' at £29.50; and 5 cases Malatia at £22.50. In Smyrna over 100 cases were sold. Following these transactions the market has been absolutely quiet, and since October 31 no business has been done."

PEPPER is firmer, the spot price of fair black Singapore being 10½d. per lb. January-March shipment has been sold at 10½d. to 10¾d. c.i.f. f.a.q. Lampong on the spot is 10½d. spot. October-December has been sold at 10½d. to 10¾d. January-March at 11½d. to 11¾d. to 11¾d. c.i.f. White Muntok is firmer, spot selling at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. October-December has been sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d., and January-March at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. f.a.q. Singapore on the spot is 1s. 2½d. per lb., and November-January shipment 1s. 2½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO has been in fair demand at 5½d. per lb. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 41s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Although the production of pimento in Jamaica in 1924 was approximately 15 per cent. less than in the previous year, the price was about a third more. Pimento leaf oil is being manufactured on a small commercial scale at two factories in the island.

RHUBARB.—The London stock is the smallest for the past five years, being 326 cases only at the end of October, against 556 in 1924 and 855 in 1923. The deliveries during October were 79, and the landings 22 cases.

RUBBER is slightly easier for spot at 5s. 11d. per lb.; on the other hand, prices for the forward positions have hardened all round. January-March and April-June delivery is fully 1½d. per lb. better, and a fair amount of buying entirely from America is taking place. It is remarkable that the spot position is almost entirely neglected and is 2d. per lb. lower than a fortnight ago, whereas January-March is at least 3½d. per lb. better. It appears that for the moment the forward positions are losing the heavy discount which they have borne for such a considerable period. December rubber seems to have been more or less neglected, and we understand that fair arrivals are expected to take place next month, which may account for the lack of interest in this position. Stocks last week were lower by 25 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and November, 5s. 11d.; December, 5s. 10½d.; January-March, 5s. 7½d.; April-June, 5s. 4½d. We deal with the position in our editorial columns.

SAFFRON.—For several weeks past the market has been rising, and to-day holders quote 140s. per lb. for spot parcels of genuine Valencia. Prices for new crop have not yet been fixed as the crop is late, small, and of poor quality.

SEEDS.—There is no alteration in the seed market, which continues very quiet with prices as follows:—

ANISE.—Spanish, 57s. 6d.; Russian, 50s. per cwt.

CANARY SEED.—Mazagan has sellers at 29s. 9d., but there is no demand, and good bold Spanish is offered at 35s.

CORIANDER SEED is in very little demand with sellers at 17s. per cwt. spot. CUMIN SEED is quiet with sellers of Maltese at 45s. spot and Morocco at 45s. to 47s. 6d.

DILL SEED is 20s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is 15s. to 16s. per cwt. HEMPSEED.—

Manchurian is 17s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco is offered at 22s. 6d. spot. MUSTARD SEED.—English is still very scarce at 38s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA is steady at from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. on the spot, according to quantity, and to arrive 2s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SHELLAC has been steady but quiet, the spot value of usual standard TN orange quality being 240s. per cwt., fine second orange is 250s., superfine 270s. to 310s., AC cakey 215s. Sales for delivery include December at 220s. to 222s. 6d. March, 207s. 6d. to 205s. To arrive TN for November-December shipment is quoted at 207s. 6d. c.i.f. Calcutta spot is rs. 98.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 9d. per cwt. lower at 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for January-March shipment 13s. 9d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for November delivery is 16s., December 15s. 6d., and January-March 14s. 9d. Pearl starch for November delivery is 15s. 6d., December 15s., and January-March 14s. 3d., ex store London. Dutch for October-November delivery is 15s. 6d., and January-March 15s. 3d. f.o.b. Dutch *farina* is 16s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot and 15s. 3d. f.o.b. for October-December shipment; Polish, 14s. f.o.b. Continental port. Dutch *maize starch crystals*, 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store, London, for October-March delivery. Dutch *dextrin* is 25s. for superior on the spot, and 22s. for No. 2. American canary is 19s. 3d. for November-December delivery, and 18s. 6d. for January-March. White is 19s., and January-March 18s. 3d., ex store. *Rice starch crystals*.—Dutch is 25s. 9d., German 27s. 3d., and English 36s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction, on November 6, 315 tins were offered and 209 sold under the hammer, with competition at distinctly lower prices as follows:—*Bourbon*: 109 offered and all sold, including fistis, fair crystallised, 8 to 8½, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; 6½ to 7½, 12s. to 13s.; 5 to 6, 8s. to 8s. 9d.; 3½ to 5, 7s. 3d. *Seychelles*: 100 offered and all sold, fistis, fair, slightly crystallised, 7 to 8, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; 6 to 6½, 9s. to 9s. 9d.; 4½, 7s. 6d.; foxy, split, 7s. to 7s. 3d. Of *Mauritius*, 12 offered and bought in, and of *Java*, 91 offered and bought in.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—The London stock at the end of October stood at 16 cases only, against 186 in October last year. Prices are firm on spot at 85s. per cwt.

Essential Oils

THE principal price movements of the week are to be noted in Java citronella and American peppermint, both of which have advanced. Japanese peppermint fluctuates almost daily, as a result of speculative forces. Patchouli is dearer, and cassia has improved. Cheap parcels of good-quality lemon on the spot appear to be cleared, and higher prices are expected. Star anise is cheaper to come forward.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is dull at 3s. 4½d. per lb. in leads, 3s. 3d. in cases and 3s. 1½d. in drums. Lower prices are quoted for shipment at 3s. 0½d. c.i.f. leads, and 2s. 8½d. would probably be accepted for drums.

BERGAMOT on the spot is steady at 23s. 6d. per lb. for 37 to 39 l.a. Prompt shipment is quoted at 22s. 6d. c.i.f., and new crop 21s. 6d. to 23s.

CAJUPUT is firm on the spot, with sellers at 2s. 11d. CARAWAY.—Dutch double-rectified is quoted at 7s. 6d. per lb. for small lots. In quantity this can be shaded.

CASSIA is firmer on the spot, with sellers at from 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. for 80 to 85 c.a. For shipment from 9s. to 9s. 1½d. c.i.f. is quoted, with higher prices in some directions.

CINNAMON.—New arrivals of Mysore leaf are quoted at 6s. per lb. for 89 per cent. eugenol.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is unchanged at 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 8½d. c.i.f. Java oil has sharply advanced, 3s. 6d. being quoted for the limited supplies on the spot and 3s. 3½d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Spot is quoted at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. from dealers.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is dearer at the source in francs, but with the decline in French currency sterling prices are unaltered. Spot is offered at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. Algerian has been in good demand at about the low rates recently quoted, and prices have improved slightly at the source. Spot is offered at 15s. to 15s. 6d.

GINGERGRASS.—Current orders for original pots cannot

be filled, as there are no supplies available. For shipment 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

HO.—This Japanese oil, formerly known as shiu, has arrived somewhat more freely of late, including ten cases this week. For shipment, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive is quoted.

LEMON.—There appears to be no sellers of good quality oil to be found on the spot at below 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. Fair sales have been made recently at 5s. 9d., and any further supplies would be readily taken at the price. Higher prices are fully anticipated next year. There are sellers at from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 3d. c.i.f. for new crop, and prompt shipment is quoted 6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. c.i.f.

PALERMO, November 5.—Inquiry from abroad for new crop continues to be fairly active, but lemon growers here are less inclined to book forward contracts, preferring to wait further developments of the market. There are consequently more buyers than sellers, and the position is strong, with prices tending firmer.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is steady at 4s. 1d. per lb. spot and 3s. 11d. c.i.f. Second-hands have sold on the spot at slightly below the current quotation.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is quoted at from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. Supplies are arriving more freely, but they do not seem to come on the market.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quiet at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. on the spot and 9s. 9d. c.i.f. West Indian sweet is offered at from 8s. 6d. to 9s.

PATCHOULI.—Usual Singapore quality is firmly held on the spot at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb. A consignment of Mysore near at hand will be offered at 20s.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is again dearer in the United States, from 90s. to 92s. per lb. being quoted on Monday to come forward. On Wednesday, however, cables from New York reported an excited market, with one offer of 98s., while others could give no firm offers. From 82s. 6d. to 84s. has been paid on the spot, and new arrivals in one instance are strictly limited at 95s. A small lot of H.G.H. is offered at 90s. As regards Japanese dementholised, the Hokkaido crop of peppermint (the chief one) is now being harvested, and in order to facilitate their purchases from the growers at favourable prices, the leading interests in Japan, assisted by London speculators, initiated a strong bear movement early in the week, freely offering forward shipment at a decided decline. There was, however, a rally of about 1s. per lb. on Wednesday on higher cables from Japan. During the week a good business has been done, including October shipment at 24s. to 22s.; November, 22s. to 18s. 9d.; October-December at 19s. to 17s. 9d. to 18s.; December-January, 16s. 9d.; and January-March, 16s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. to 16s. At the close on Wednesday there were sellers at the following prices:—October, 23s.; November, 21s.; October-December, 18s. 6d.; and January-March, 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Sales on the spot have been made at 78s., and sellers at 28s. 6d. In further reference to our editorial article (*C. & D.*, October 31, p. 623) we note that five cases from Kobe, Japan, have been imported into Seattle, U.S.A., under the title "cornmint" oil.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan on the spot is steady at 8s. 6d. per lb. For shipment in 10-case lots quotations range from 7s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. c.i.f.

SANDALWOOD.—The official price for B.P. East Indian is from 24s. to 25s. per lb. as to quantity.

SPERMINT.—American is quoted on the spot at about 52s. per lb. For shipment 53s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted.

WORMSEED.—Forward offers are made at 22s. per lb. c.i.f.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period November 5 to November 11 inclusive: Bergamot (It.), 5 cs.; bois de rose (Fr.), 1 dm.; camphor (Jp.), 14 dm.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.), 23 cs.; citronella (Cey.), 15 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 130 cs.; 23 dm.; geranium (Renn.) 3 dm., (Fr.) 6 cs.; gingergrass (Fr.), 1 dm.; ho (Jp.), 10 cs.; laburnum (Fr.), 3 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 1 dm.; 15 cs.; lemon (It.), 1 cs.; lemongrass (Fr.), 1 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 67 cs., 6 dm., (Br. Guin.), 16 cs.; otto (boronia) (Aust.), 3 cs.; patchouli (Straits), 13 cs.; peppermint (Jp.), 85 cs., (U.S.) 10 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.), 84 cs.; saffras (U.S.), 2 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 2 cs.; spike (Sp.), 10 dm.; vetiver (Fr.), 3 cs.; wormwood (U.S.), 2 cs.; undescribed: (Fr.), 11 cs., (Holl.), 115 dm.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE cheapness of the French franc has had rather a disturbing effect on business in some directions, but the general tone continues steady. The few alterations noted are of a minor character. Potassium and ammonium bromides are easier; citric acid is firmer in some quarters. Beechwood creosote and B.P. tannic acid are cheaper.

ACETANILIDE (B.P. crystals and powder) is steady with fair business in small lots being done at about 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN is seldom in demand; dealers' prices range from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per lb. spot.

ASPIRIN is steady and in satisfactory demand; five-cwt. lots offer at 2s. 5½d., and smaller parcels at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

ATROFINE.—Sulphate of English make is quoted at 11s. per oz.

BARBITONE remains very quiet with prices in the region of 10s. per lb. on the spot.

BENZALDEHYDE (0.03) is unchanged with dealers' prices at about 2s. 9d. per lb. Market quiet.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers have a few small spot lots of Continental material, practically free from chlorine, at about 3s. 6d. per lb. British makers quote at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb., ex works.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steadier this week, but still quiet with dealers offering at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—The position is rather clearer this week, but is still far from settled. It seems that quite good quantities of potassium B.P. crystals and granular are available, with the price about 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, are very steady at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., with a tendency to harden to the higher rate. Ammonium is easier at 2s. 3d. per lb. It is reported from Germany that several of the makers of bromide salts are closing down their plants owing to the high cost of bromine and the selling price of bromides not leaving any margin of profit.

CALCIUM LACTATE is irregular, while the demand is rather slow. Dealers' quotations for quantities would be about 1s. 4d. per lb.; for smaller lots, about 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty-paid).—Business has been quieter and prices, as quoted at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., might be shaded for quantities.

CITRIC ACID continues quiet with dealers' prices for spot and forward about 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for B.P. crystals.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) continues unchanged on a quiet market at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is lacking business; dealers' prices about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE continues slow of sale with the spot value in the region of 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Fair business has been done with prices unchanged at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is offering at about 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., but there is no great demand at present.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is cheaper with bulk offering at 2s. 3d. and in bottles at 2s. 5d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 per ton, net.

METHYL SALICYLATE is bright with prices steady and business good; quoted at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. in earbys and about 2s. in single bottles.

METHYL SULPHONAL is dull with dealers' prices unchanged at 16s. 9d. to 17s. 3d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices continue steady with B.P. finest Dutch at 74s. to 75s. per cwt. spot, according to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) has been moving well, and is inclined to harden; quoted at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. spot.

PARALDEHYDE has been quiet but steady at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN has been moderately active with prices still varying a good deal, owing to isolated cheap offers; quoted at about 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

PHENAZONE is well maintained with Continental prices supporting the spot values of 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN has been rather more in demand, and prices are steady from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Prices for shipment from the Continent continue at cheap rates of about 7½d. to 7½d. per lb., for quantities in drums spot; in small lots, 8d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is very steady with dealers not accepting under about 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN continues irregular on spot offer with prices from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.; market not active by any means.

SACCHARIN.—It is reported that French, German, Swiss and Czecho-Slovakian makers have formed a combination, and prices are expected to be advanced.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—There is no change, and conditions are quite steady with business sustained. Five-cwt. lots, 1s. 4d. per lb.; smaller lots, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

SALOL is difficult to locate under about 3s. 3½d. per lb.; smaller lots on spot up to 3s. 5d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is steadier this week at about 1s. 10d. per lb. for one-cwt. lots up to 2s. for small lots; business fair.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE shows no further fall in quoted value on spot at about 12s. per lb.; market quiet.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Prices are steady and have attracted fair business; crystals, about 2s. 1d. per lb.; powder, about 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

SULPHONAL is dull with prices quoted at about 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb. spot.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. lewiss is a shade cheaper at about 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; market quiet.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) continue to be offered by dealers for shipment from the Continent at about 11½d. to 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.; business remains poor.

THYMOL.—B.P. fine white shows no change with dealers quoting at about 13s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is quiet with dealers asking about 22s. per lb. for small lots.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 11.

THERE is little change to record this week. Business has been moderately good in most directions and the outlook seems to be more promising than at any time during the year. With continued activity a number of advances in values are likely. Arsenic remains flat. Red and white leads are active.

ACETIC ACID continues to move quite well and prices are very steady: 80 per cent. technical, £38; 80 per cent. pure, £39 per ton, in barrels; glacial, 99 to 100 per cent. pharmaceutical, £66 5s. per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is firm, with plenty of business about and supplies limited: B.G.S., in drums, ex wharf, £78 to £80 per ton.

ALUM has been in rather more request, with spot prices about £9 per ton for lump, in casks.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—A small business continues, for which dealers are competing at very keen rates: quoted at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Grey galvanising is steady, with fair spot business at about £25 per ton, in casks.

ARSENIC has remained weak through the absence of any demand, while consumers are very reluctant about taking stock in excess of actual needs. The Cornish mines, however, would seem inclined to make a stand at the current quotation of £15 per ton, f.o.r.

BARIUM CHLORIDE continues bright, with the spot price for 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals firm at about £9 per ton, in casks: Continental prices are dearer.

BARYTES continues to move in quantities, with prices steady at £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quality and quantity.

BLEACHING POWDER is quiet, with dealers offering spot at £9 5s. to £9 10s. per ton, in casks. British makers' price for home trade only, £9 10s. per ton, f.o.r., for 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Competition for export business has been, if anything, more marked, and current quotations are widely divergent between the associated makers and certain outside makers. The former are asking £24 15s. to £25, but it is claimed that terms are entertained in Lancashire at £24 5s. to £24 per ton, f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent. discount.

CREAM OF TARTAR is showing little life: dealers quote at 76s. to 78s. 6d. per cwt., less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for quantities to arrive.

EPSOM SALT continues to find fair business with the price steady at £5 per ton and upwards for commercial quality, in bags, spot; slightly cheaper for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE is in brisk demand, with spot stocks at a low level, and both American and Continental makers firm at full rates: 40 per cent. volume £40 per ton, ex wharf, in barrels.

GLAUBER'S SALT continues in much more inquiry, and prices for commercial quality are well maintained on spot at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in bags.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, spot, brown, £42 10s.; white, £44 per ton, market steady; red lead, £44 10s. per ton; white lead, dry, £43 5s. per ton; ground in oil, £44 15s. per ton, c.i.f. London. Market quite active and dealers' prices are firm and may harden a little.

LITHOPONE is firm, with plenty of business about: prices steady at £20 to £20 10s. per ton for 30 per cent. Continental red seal, ex wharf.

OXALIC ACID is much steadier and stocks are not nearly so large: spot, 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC is steady, with the Convention price on spot at £29 per ton, in drums; cheaper for quantities to come forward.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is steady and in moderate demand: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 to £24 5s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 15s. per ton, in casks, spot; cheaper to come forward.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been moving well in the North, with dealers steady at 5¾d. to 6d. per lb. for commercial quality, in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is firm at 7¾d. to 7½d. per lb., spot and forward.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE is offering for home trade by British makers at 4½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC is quite steady on spot, with a fair business about: dog-tooth crystals, £32 to £32 10s.; medium, about £30; fine white crystals, £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex wharf. Shipment prices for quantities rather cheaper.

SALTCAKE for home trade from British makers is steady at £3 15s. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODA CRYSTALS (CARBONATE) is unchanged as quoted by British makers at £5 to £5 5s. per ton, in bags, ex rail depôt.

SODIUM ACETATE is in poor request and prices as quoted at about £13 per ton are unsteady.

SODIUM BICARBONATE from British makers for home trade only are steady at £10 10s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid.

SODIUM BICHROMATE for home trade from British makers continues to be offered at the recently reduced price of 3½d. per lb., carriage paid; dealers compete with this figure.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is rather quiet but steady. Dealers quote: pea crystals, photographic quality, £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers' prices, £14 to £15 per ton, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains very dull in London: 96 per cent., £12 7s. 6d.; refined, £12 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London. Liverpool prices, 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE is more or less idle, with the London price about £22 7s. 6d. for 100 per cent. basis, at docks.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is steady but quiet: dealers quote 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 10s.; broken, £12 10s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR.—The market continues firm at the recent advance. American crude, delivered Manchester, stands at £5 10s. Quotations for refined are well held. Sicilian flowers are £11 upward, while roll ranges from £9 to £9 5s. per ton delivered London warehouse. Reports from Italy speak hopefully of the state of the industry, while efforts are being made to increase operations in certain directions.

ZINC OXIDES.—The higher prices recorded last week are maintained by British makers: B.P., £50; white seal, £45; green seal, £43 per ton, delivered.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Rather better conditions prevail and some items have advanced already, with a tendency to move up still higher. Carboic acid crystals and cresote oil are dearer and brighter. Pitch is gradually improving in demand: naphthalene remains flat. ANILINE OIL continues in fair demand, with dealers' prices steady at about 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT from British makers is offered at about 7d. per lb., naked, at works. BETANAPHTHOL has shown some life, with dealers' prices steadier at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is steady but rather quiet: pure, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; 90's, about 1s. 8d. per gallon. XYLOL is flat with prices nominal: pure, 2s. 2d.; commercial, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS have been in better inquiry and prices are steadier at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. f.o.b. in bulk quantities. Further advances are expected. Crude 60's, 1s. 3d. per gallon. CREOSOTE OIL has been more active and prices have advanced: ex works, 6½d., f.o.b.; 7d. per gallon, in bulk packing. CRESYLIC ACID is steady but rather subdued: 97 to

99 per cent., about 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.; pale, 95 per cent., 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is unchanged with very little business being done. Imported flakes or balls, £13; crystals or powder, £10 10s. per ton, ex wharf, in casks. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL continues in fair demand, with small lots to arrive selling at £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. PYRIDINE is rather cheaper, with the price down to about 18s. 9d. per gallon: market quiet. PITCH.—Inquiry has been a good deal better and the market quotation is fully 42s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

CONDITIONS in this market continue generally dull, and a number of further reductions in prices are recorded. Palm oils have shown more life of late and have recovered a little. Acid oils, castor, cotton, coconut, palm kernel, rape and soya bean oils are all dull. ACID OILS are still quiet and values again lower: coconut and palm kernel, 38s. 9d.; groundnut, 36s. 3d.; soya, 32s. 9d., spot. CASTOR is dull and weak as quoted: pharmaceutical, 54s.; first pressings, 49s.; second pressings, 46s., spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots; Madras, 45s. 6d., c.i.f., November-December shipment. COCONUT is still slow and market unsteady: deodorised, spot, 52s.; Ceylon, 46s., c.i.f.; Cochin, 64s., c.i.f. COTTON is very dull and quotations irregular: deodorised, 50s.; common edible, 48s.; soap-making, 44s.; crude, 40s., spot. GROUNDNUT is cheaper again on a dull market: deodorised, spot, 54s. 3d.; crude Oriental, 49s. 6d., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL continues dull: deodorised, about 47s. 3d.; crude, about 43s., spot. PALM is steadier this week with some improvement in business and values have hardened: Lagos, 39s.; softs, 38s. 6d.; mediums, 39s. 6d.; hards, 39s. 6d.; bleached, 41s. 3d., spot. RAPE is dull with values unchanged: refined, 53s.; crude, 50s., spot. SOYA is cheaper on a flat market: deodorised, 48s.; crude, 42s., spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—After being rather easier for some days the market is now firmer, with little change in values: on spot 38s., November, 36s. 10½d.; November-December, 37s.; January-April, 36s. 9d.; May-August, 36s.; boiled oil, spot, 39s. 3d. Hull: on spot, 37s. 4½d.; November-December, 37s. 3d.; January-April, 37s.; May-August, 36s. TURPENTINE.—As expected, last week's London deliveries turned out better at 1,516 barrels, and American cable advices having proved decidedly strong, our market has developed a better tendency, with rather more activity. Prices, however, showed an inclination to ease after each advance, and on Wednesday closed lower by 1s. 3d. per cwt. Total deliveries to date amount to 78,384 barrels, this comparing with 87,133 barrels and 82,672 barrels respectively at the same date in the previous two years. The stocks were returned at 53,624 barrels, against 30,569 barrels a year previous. Including the quantities in the course of landing and the afloats, the London visible was returned at 57,699 barrels, against 49,369 barrels a year previous. An American cable stated that the receipts in the South showed a substantial falling-off of late and that buying became more active. Market on spot closes at 76s. 9d., December 77s., and January-April 78s. 9d. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow, on spot, closes at 64s. 6d. per cwt. on a dull market.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Business remains limited in these products, but the general tone is steady. Lubricating oils remain quiet, but spot values are held. BENZOLS are firm, with supplies limited on an active market: crude 65's, 1s. 3d.; standard motor, 1s. 8d.; pure, 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is quiet and market steady: 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank.

Italian Drug and Chemical Markets

Genoa, November 7.

DURING the past six weeks the value of the English pound rose to 123 lire, and that of the dollar to 25.50 lire, complicating the importation of chemicals from such countries. This was already difficult enough by recent decrees prohibiting the banks from opening lire credits based on foreign value guarantees and only allowing their purchases against cash. The demand for drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical products is strong, some prices being as follows (per kilo in lire): Glacial acetic acid, 13.50 to 14.20; arsenious acid, 5.50 to 7.10; boric acid, 6.90 to 7.20; citric acid crystals, 19.50 to 20; carboic acid crystals, 10 to 10.50; lactic acid, 3.50 to 3.90; oxalic acid, 4.50 to 5.00; tartaric acid crystals, 14 to 14.50; alum, 1.00 to 2.10; sodium bicarbonate, 2.50 to 3.00; borax crystals, 5.10 to 5.80; magnesium carbonate, 5.00 to 5.50; magnesium citrate, 12.00 to 12.50; potassium chlorate, 5.90 to 6.50; formaldehyde, 40 per cent., 6.50 to 7.00; refined glycerin, 11 to 12; quinine hydrochlor, 540 to 550; castor oil, 10.00 to 10.75; cod-liver oil, 10.10 to 10.70; potassium permanganate, 9 to 9.50; quinine sulphate, 400 to 420; Ceylon cinnamon, 42 to 44; cloves, 28 to 29; anise, 8 to 8.50; nutmeg, 56.50 to 58.50; vanilla, 270 to 350; saffron, 1.500 to 1.750.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Our Chosen Representatives

SIR,—To all those who are, at present, "non-resident" in the world of pharmaceutical politics, but study the possibilities and profits of becoming M.P.S. or Ph.C., the many letters of criticism, which call a spade a spade, are apt to unsettle the mind, and make the youth of limited means wonder whether pharmacy does afford the scope it is intended to do. (I say "intended"; very often the retail chemist is considered more in the light of a philanthropist.) The apprentice who is about to finish his term of 2,000 hours of studying packed drugs and proprietary articles will naturally be considering the near future. He will study the after-dinner speeches, he will study the addresses at the social gatherings and those at the opening sessions of the many schools of pharmacy, particularly those at Bloomsbury Square. And everything in the garden of dreams looks lovely. He wakes up, and then studies the business side of pharmacy, the truth of which can only be obtained through your columns. He has learnt the art of dispensing, so that he (or his employer) can earn a niggardly fee by handling Insurance prescriptions and so that he can be baited by inspectors acting under the jurisdiction of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Legislation so confuses the young chemist that he has always to be on the *qui vive* to guard against mistakes, and instead of being enthusiastic about his profession he wishes he (or his father) had had the foresight to choose something else. Those acting for the welfare of the chemists (one might say acting a comedy) have little or no propaganda worth considering; in fact, they appear to be afraid of tackling items of vital importance to chemists, who are always living in hopes that they will be recognised as being worthy of better treatment. True, some sort of a show is attempted, otherwise subscriptions would not be forthcoming; but as a businesslike procedure it leaves a lot of room for criticism. Do the Executive of the R.P.U. really know what they stand for? It seems that they usually sit down and take any snub that the manufacturers, doctors, or the Government like to administer. The Pharmaceutical Society's Council appears to be little better. I am inclined to think that the R.P.U. was formed to relieve the Council of some of the indignities which have been heaped upon the representatives of pharmacy. Some of the dear old souls, who work so long and diligently for improving the lot of the retail chemists, and for forcing recognition of one of the oldest sciences, would be better employed as stewards at the social gatherings. They should be forced to make room for younger men, or for men with a keener appreciation of a fighting chance, then the local associations would be well worthy of whole-hearted support. Year by year the Council draws further and further away from actualities; director of animal substances, indeed! What we want is a director to grasp the substance and not the shadows of a £300,000 speculation.—I am, etc.,

JURYMAN (19/10).

British versus Foreign Goods

SIR,—The correspondence in your columns and "Xrayser III's" wise comments have interested me greatly, but there seems to be one point which has not been sufficiently stressed. The ultimate object of manufacturer and salesman alike is the satisfaction of the customer. Whatever profit is made, whether small or large, the pharmacist has only injured his business if the transaction results in a dissatisfied client; his repeat sales and his business reputation depend on this, and

when for patriotic motives we sell on behalf of the British nation the same argument applies. The customer does take up the standpoint that he requires the best possible value for his money; and even if there are exceptions to this rule, every wise business man will assume that there is none. By all means let us feature and place, not for one week only, but every time possible, the British line; but let us make sure that it is a high-grade product, creditable to the nation, and one that will give satisfaction, or else our effort will react against our country and not in its favour. Every day I am endeavouring to sell British goods to replace foreign, and my experience is that the statement that a product is British is sufficient, other things being equal, to ensure a favourable reception; but this is the first step only; the repeat sale and the regular use of the goods depend on the customer believing that the preparation is as good as or better than any similar goods available. It may be that a client has an exaggerated opinion of the value of a particular line (this is usually a tribute to the advertising of the manufacturer), and he will hold his opinion until the virtues of another line are impressed sufficiently for him to make a change. In these days a sound line has to be featured, and the old proverb, "Good wine needs no bush," is, like most proverbs and epigrams, only a half-truth. How frequently have we all offered a client a line, far better in value than the one he called for, only to be met by steady refusal, and to realise that our effort had done harm rather than good; he was satisfied with the old line. And this brings us back to our starting-point: the satisfaction of the customer is our sufficient goal; his forcible reformation may be highly desirable, but it is not business. The object of all who manufacture and handle British products must be so to present them that the client will naturally and in his own interests buy British goods only. It can be done.—Yours truly,

S. LAMPLUGH SCOTT, F.C.S.

Bournemouth.

SIR,—The discussion on the sale of British-made goods leads me to remark that in Continental cities one frequently sees, in the better-class shops, commodities ticketed with the words "English article" when it is desired to draw attention to a superior quality. It is to be hoped that the goods thus marked are really English-made; but it shows that some people appreciate our efforts, even if we at home do not. But in regard to the sale of our own goods in this country, it must be remembered that many retail shops, bazaars, and so on are run on foreign capital, and it is hopeless to expect them to exclude foreign-made goods from their counters; and in view of the fact that there is a public demand for these goods, the refusal of English shopkeepers to stock or sell them would eventually lead to more English money going abroad. The question, therefore, raises such deep issues that only the constant insistence of the buying public on having British goods could solve the problem. This, from my experience, is the one thing we are not likely to get.

Faithfully yours,

PREFERENCE (10/11).

SIR,—Mr. Kemp takes me to task for selling Rexall goods, and he appears to think that in my doing so I am not practising what I preach. I can assure Mr. Kemp that I have it, on the authority of the United Drug Co., that well over 90 per cent. of the Rexall products sold in the British Isles are manufactured in this country by British labour.—Yours faithfully,

Ealing, W.5.

THOMAS MARNS.

SIR,—We have read with interest the recent correspondence concerning the agitation to buy British goods. We should like to ask how it can be expected that the average trader can, even if he would, support the practice of buying none but British goods, when our Ministry of Health has placed on the N.H.I. tariff eye-baths apparently of foreign manufacture. The chemist is allowed 2.3d. each for eye-baths. When we

were first notified of the intention to place them on the N.H.I. tariff, and the price to be allowed, we approached an English manufacturer with a view to obtaining supplies to meet the price. We were quoted 24s. a gross, to which must be added the cost of packing and carriage from the potteries. We pointed out to the manufacturer that his price was much too high. In reply he wrote:—"We are sorry to hear our price for eyebaths is too high. We think the price you mention must be for German manufacture. Would you please let us know, or, if possible, send us a sample, so that we can see what we are up against." As requested, we sent a sample of what had been supplied to us at a price which would enable us to meet the conditions, which brought the following comments from our manufacturer:—"It is as we expected, your sample is German-made. We cannot explain the price they are sold at; it must be that these goods are being dumped into England at cost price, or less than that." Notwithstanding all this, we still find out correspondence stamped by the Post Office: "British Goods are Best." The authorities apparently appreciate the theory, but not the practice.—Yours faithfully,

WHOLESALE (12/11).

SIR,—Your discussion on the subject of British goods is of vital interest, but a little beside the point. When a pharmaceutical chemist suggests that Danish soaps are a competitive factor in the chemist's toilet-soap trade he rather puts his finger on the mark. So long as the question of quality is overlooked by the chemist and he is content to hand out tablets of soap, without personal regard to their ingredients, he is assuming the prerogative of the grocer and had best look to foreign supplies. How many pharmacists care whether the article sold is soap or 55 per cent. talcum powder or French chalk? Yet they have some responsibilities to their profession, so long as it remains a "profession." Shall the British manufacturer cut his quality or his profit to the pharmacists, and so reduce his price and add to his advertising allocation, or shall he ask the pharmacist to function professionally, to sell good goods at good profits? We all want British goods—at foreign dumping prices!—Yours faithfully,

B. C., 1925 (12/11).

Rebels and the Rebellion

SIR,—Our rebels are growing in numbers and audacity. To an old rebel like myself this is very gratifying. There is evidence of a transformation of "rabbits" into "hounds," and the evolutionary process should soon develop the invertebrate into vertebrate. This will become evident when our correspondents have acquired sufficient courage to write under their baptismal names and not anonymously. We shall then be veritable lions. At an early date we shall appoint officials who will "practise what they preach" . . . men who will not be content with pious plagiarisms, nor be lulled into complacency by flattery, but will by force of example stimulate all ranks into action. There are many battles to be fought. Our skirmishers are getting into touch with the enemy. The weaknesses of the P.A.T.A., the dislodgment of the present R.P.U. officials, training the C.D.A. how to defend those whom they are paid to defend, and putting a stop to the prosecutions of chemists by N.H.I. bodies are a few of the problems on our immediate front. There are a host of others.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE JONES, M.P.S.

Willesden, N.W.

Precept and Practice

SIR,—That members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should act in the manner pointed out by Mr. Kemp (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 672) does not redound to the credit of the Society. Many, even among the apathetic "rank and file," are beginning to wonder what the internal politics of the Society really are. We all know what they ought to be: "The advancement of the art of pharmacy, and protection of the public." "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride," and many of us would be glad to see a little more dignity, a little more courage, infused into the powers at Bloomsbury.

I am, etc.,

A VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS (11/11).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Warning

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, inform us that a man named Thomas J. Murray is borrowing small sums of money from chemists and is making use of their name. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys add that on the recommendation of several pharmacists they gave him employment as a labourer, and he entered their service on July 6. He worked for them until July 18, and on that day he failed to report for work.

"The Silly Season"

There seems to be from time to time a "silly season" for recipes in local papers. I think the following for a "cheap" lavender water is too good to be missed:—"Highly rectified spirits of wine, one pint; essential oil of lavender, one ounce; essence of ambergris, two drachms." I am now waiting for the customer who expects to pay about a shilling for it.—*Aq. Lavand.* (6/10).

Jumping to Conclusions

A day excursionist having acquired a headache—a very common complaint with strangers visiting the city—went into a chemist's shop and asked for a couple of aspirins, also a glass of water. He was very much annoyed at being told he could not be supplied, and asked the reason why. He was informed that there was no profit in the transaction at a penny. The irony of the case is that the would-be customer had not mentioned any price, and was prepared to pay three-pence, which he did later on at another pharmacy, where he also bought a 6s. bottle of lavender water.—*John H.* (5/9).

Aspirin Test

Mr. Wm. A. Knight, Ph.C., writes:—"The U.S.P. assay process for aspirin which you describe would, I think, be more generally useful if the acidity were determined before, as well as after, hydrolysis. If there is any difference in the amount of alkali used for the two titrations, the presence of already-hydrolysed acid or of another acid is at once shown. In view of the fact that the qualitative test for free salicylic acid is easily masked by the presence of small quantities of other organic acids, the extra titration seems essential. Aspirin itself is usually of good quality, but the same is not true of the tablets. In spite of the new form of aspirin, now made, which requires no granulation, it is still the exception to find an aspirin tablet which will answer the B.P. test.

Essential Salt of Lemons

Salt of lemons, I think, was originally citric acid, put up when it was a new article. (See "Observations and Reflections," *C. & D.*, Nov. 7, p. 659.) Lemon juice had been used for years to take stains out of tablecloths. In an old business that I assisted in (where we had a mortar dated 1611) there were some salt of lemons labels which stated: "Not to be used for making punch, etc., as formerly," thus showing there had been a change in putting up the article for sale.—*Frederic Gall, Landport.*

Described as "the true Essential Salt of Lemons," a preparation was advertised early in the seventies of the eighteenth century with the claim: "makes the most excellent punch, gives the true flavour of the finest lemon to jellies. . . likewise infinitely preferable to any other thing whatsoever, for immediately taking of iron-moulds, ink-spots, red wine, and stains of every kind, out of lace . . ." Advertisements of what was apparently the same preparation subsequently appeared with the two uses transposed. The price was 1s. a box, and among the vendors were William Bayley, perfumer, and F. Newbery, bookseller, proprietors of the businesses still bearing their respective names. A further stage in the evolution of the advertisement was reached by the insertion of the following sentence:—"It is also excellent for all the purposes which the lemon itself is used for, being nothing more than the pure acid part of that fruit separated from the pulp and grosser substance."—*A. E.* (9/11).

Legal Queries

T. R. W. (6/11).—The ointment the formula of which you send is not a poison within the meaning of the Schedule, Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

P. M. Co. (30/10).—We think you are referring to a treatise on the Medicine Stamp Acts, which was printed in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1921. This is now out of print.

P. & C. (2/11).—(1) The regulations dealing with the sale of statutory poisons are given in the *C. & D. Poisons Cards*, No. 1 and No. 4 (Dangerous Drugs Acts). (2) See reply to "*P. M. Co.*"

J. M. (29/10).—The details of the registration of private limited companies are given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1925. If there is any point not covered there we shall be glad to answer further inquiries.

M. B. (30/10).—There is nothing to prevent you advertising remedies for sale so long as these are genuine. Some risk would be incurred if the wording of the advertisement promised results that a purchaser was unable to obtain.

W. C. L. (28/10).—We think that the use of the words "acts quickly, is safe and reliable" amounts to a recommendation of the head and nerve powders for curing ailments, and the article would require to pay medicine-stamp duty.

T. & Co. (31/10).—It is only "dangerous" drugs that have been destroyed in the fire on your premises that are liable to cause legal trouble. The police or fire brigade or salvage corps would be able to endorse your statement that the articles were destroyed.

F. G. (8/11).—*Syr. papav. alb.* is a poison in Part 2 of the Poisons Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and will require to be declared on your label under the Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924. The terms may be as follows: "Contains *syr. papav. alb.* B.P. '85, 1/10—Poison."

W. E. D. (2/11).—The labels you send are correct so far as declaration of poison is required by the Labelling of Poisons Order. We should prefer the expression arsenious anhydride to arsenic anhydride in the case of *liq. Fowleri*, although strictly speaking it is neither. *Liq. arsenicalis*, B.P., is sufficient declaration.

H. B. (31/10).—We do not think the Board of Customs and Excise would object to alterations in the formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, so long as these were not material. Colouring we do not regard as a material alteration, but the addition or omission of an active ingredient would be different.

I. A. O. (30/10).—The wording of the pectoral compound label you send is such that it makes the article a "known, admitted and approved" remedy provided that the disclosure is *bona fide* and that a qualified chemist makes the article. It can be recommended for ailments without incurring liability to medicine-stamp duty as a "known, admitted and approved" remedy.

Z. G. (24/10).—The declaration of the proportion of poison in a preparation must be on the label on the container; it is an advantage also to make the statement on the carton or wrapper. The labelling is the same style for "dangerous" drugs or Poison Schedule drugs unless the former is a whole drug, when a simple statement in terms of morphine, for instance, is insufficient disclosure; it should then be in terms of the whole drug.

W. W. D. (6/11).—The Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924, mentions the "B.P." and "B.P.C.," with no date as to any particular volume. We dealt with this point last February. It is now commonly accepted that as the term "B.P." is not qualified in any way in the Order, any preparation still in use which has once appeared in a British Pharmacopoeia is a standard formula. The declaration should, however, state the year of publication.

J. B. (6/11).—There are two ways of treating the polypharmic mixture, the formula for which you send: (1) As a prescribed medicine when all the ingredients must be entered in the prescription-book each time and the mixture labelled with the name and address of the seller

and the name for whom the medicine is prescribed; (2) to label it with the name and proportion of the poison it contains and the word "poison." The poison is "*Tr. opii* B.P. 1/136."

J. J. S. (29/10).—(1) The cough-mixture label should state: "This preparation contains chlorodyne B.P.C.—poison, 3.75 per cent., or 1 in 26.6." (2) *Tr. pruni virg.* is stated by Squire's "Companion" to contain 0.004 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid. *Ac. hydrocyan.* dil. contains 2.00 per cent., so that it is 500 times stronger than *tr. pruni virg.* Put in another way, *ac. hydrocyan.* dil. *mj.* equals 0.02, and *tr. pruni virg. mj.* equals 0.00004.

S. M. (30/10).—The law on prescribing medicine is unchanged. A chemist may prescribe, but if the preparation he supplies contains a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, he must enter the prescription in the book provided for the purpose under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He could, if he prefers it, label the preparation with the name of the poison and the proportion which it bears to the other ingredients.

J. B. (26/10).—(1) If a business is carried on under a name which is not the true Christian name (or initials) and surname of the person owning it, the name of the owner must be registered with the Registrar of Business Names, 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2, who supplies the necessary forms. (2) Permission to obtain and use industrial methylated spirit must be obtained from the Board of Customs and Excise, the Customs House, London, E.C. Permission is only granted for specific articles the formulas for which have been submitted and approved of by the Board.

E. L. (20/10).—(1) The correct disclosure on the label of your cough mixture is "*Tr. camph. co.* B.P. 20 per cent.—Poison." (2) In the case of prescribed medicines you should treat them as prescriptions and enter the formulas in the prescription-book in the usual way. You should be careful that this method is carried out. If the articles are treated as packed lines or proprietaries they are "preparations" and must be duly labelled "Poison" with the proportion of poisons they contain, unless you claim that the proportion is so small as to amount to bringing it within the legal axiom of *de minimis non curat lex*.

J. W. B. (3/11) asks if it is allowable when claiming for abatement for excessive repairs for purposes of property tax to include the expense of installing electric light fittings in purely residential premises. [No. This is in the nature of a capital expense; and in practice it would probably be found that, taking the statutory average of the five previous years' repairs, the cost of the fittings was covered by the ordinary allowance of one-fourth in the case of a house of an annual value not exceeding £40, or, if between £40 and £100, one-fifth, or over £100 annual value, one-sixth of the excess, plus £20.]

Mortgage (3/11) asks (1) whether a second mortgage for £100 on a house may be called in by the mortgagee; (2) in what circumstances a lock-up shop comes within the provisions of the Factory Acts, and (3) is the landlord or the original lessee responsible for necessary alterations to a house that has been sublet? [(1) If neither the standard rent nor the rateable value of the house exceeds £105, if in London; £90, if in Scotland; or £78, if elsewhere, the mortgage must not be called in except in accordance with the provisions of the Increase of Rent Acts. That is to say, the mortgage may be called in only if the mortgagor has failed to pay the interest within 21 days after it is due, or has broken a covenant in the mortgage. If the mortgaged property is leasehold the Court may allow the mortgage to be called in upon the ground that the security is seriously diminishing in value. (2) A lock-up shop is a factory if goods are made, altered, repaired, finished or adapted for sale there with the aid of mechanical power and may be a workshop if those processes are carried out by other means. In case of doubt as to the application of the Factory Acts, the local inspector should be consulted. (3) The liability for alterations depends entirely upon the terms of the lease and subtenancy.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

F. D. (14/10).—GREENHOUSE FUMIGATION WITH HYDRO-CYANIC ACID.—The proportion of potassium cyanide (1 oz.) for 100 to 150 c.ft. is what was recommended by the originators in California in 1886 ("Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture," 19 and 127). The British Ministry of Agriculture, leaflet 188, gives the quantity as 1 oz. for 500 c.ft. in the case of tender plants and 1 oz. for 200 c.ft. with hardy plants. If your customer finds that 1 oz. is sufficient for 4,000 c.ft. for destroying the white fly pest in a greenhouse, it is an advantage, as the higher concentrations are correspondingly more dangerous in use.

R. H. W. (19/10).—(1) BATSWING OR LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS is notoriously a very difficult disease to cure. Your patient appears to have used many of the orthodox remedies. We suggest trying quinine internally, say, in one-grain doses three times daily. The part should be cleansed with Hebra's soap spirit until free of scales, and should then be painted with calamine lotion. In the hands of experts, freezing with carbon dioxide snow is said to have given good results, and the same may be stated of ultra-violet light. **(2) COUGH MIXTURE FOR CHILDREN.**—The following is suitable:—

Acid. acetic. ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Acet. ipecac. ...	...	...	...	3xij.
Syr. tolu. ...	...	...	...	3xx.
Oxymel. scillæ ...	...	...	ad	Oivss.
Mix; then add:				
Camphor.				
Ac. benzoic. ...	...	...	aa	5ss.
Dissolved in				
Ether. acet. ...	...	...	...	5ij.

H. T. H. (19/10).—DEATHS FROM POISONING.—The latest statistics available are those for England and Wales, 1922 (see *C. & D.*, April 11, p. 545) and for Scotland, 1923 (see *C. & D.*, May 16, p. 721).

Phenol (21/10).—TESTING FOR TR. OPII.—The only way to prove presence or absence of tr. opii in a mixture is to test for morphine and quantitatively estimate the amount present, then calculate back to equivalence of tr. opii.

G. A. S. (21/10).—The question of the prices charged in the Insurance Drug Tariff for surgical dressings is, we understand, under investigation at the present moment, as there is some dissatisfaction at the quoted prices.

K. P. H. (23/10).—NON-DELIQUESCENT TABLE SALT is made by adding from 3 to 4 per cent. of dihydrogen sodium phosphate to table salt to combine with the magnesium chloride and calcium chloride normally present as an impurity. In practice the amounts of these impurities are estimated for each consignment of salt, and the chemical equivalent of sodium carbonate and phosphate added to convert the magnesium and calcium chloride into dry carbonates and phosphates.

W. A. W. (24/10).—WHEAT DRESSING.—One pint of formalin (formaldehyde 40 per cent.) to 36 gallons of water is used for immersing seed oats to prevent smut, and seed wheat to prevent bunt. The seed is placed in a bag and dipped into the solution for ten minutes, or the liquid mixed with a heap of the grain, then spread out to dry. For barley to prevent attacks of blight or stripe, one pint to 20 gallons of water is used.

H. S. & Co. (25/10).—SYR. BROMIDORUM, N.F., syrup of the bromides:—

Potassium bromide.	...	...	...	...
Sodium bromide ...	...	aa	3iiss.	
Ammonium bromide ...	...	...	3lss.	
Calcium bromide ...	...	...	5vj.	
Lithium bromide ...	...	...	3ij.	
Tincture of vanilla (U.S.P.)	...	...	3j.	
Compound tincture of eudbear (N.F.)	...	...	5ss.	
Compound syrup of sarsaparilla (U.S.P.)	...	...	3xlvss.	
Syrup ...	...	...	ad	3xxxij.

A. W. T. (26/10).—There is no true solvent for vulcanite. The action of sulphur on the rubber is to render the rubber insoluble. Acetone is used for extracting some of the ingredients of vulcanite, but does not dissolve the whole substance.

A. E. T. (27/10).—There is no chemical means of restoring the black lead pencil markings. It is found possible, however, to make the marks plainer by photography. A sharp negative is taken, and intensified, and from this a bromide print is made on "hard-tone" paper.

E. J. (27/10).—JABORANDI HAIR WASH:—

Ol. amygd. dulc. ...	...	...	3ss.
Liq. ammon. ...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. jaborandi,			
Tr. canthar. ...	...	aa.	5ijj.
Aq. coloniensis ...	...	...	5ij.
Glycerini ...	...	...	5ij.
Aq. dest. ...	...	ad	5vj.

S. M. (27/10).—PHOSPHORISED TONIC DROPS:—

Acid. phosph. dil. ...	...	...	5ijj.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ...	...	...	5ij.
Quin. sulphatis ...	...	...	gr. v.
Spt. chloroformi ...	...	...	5j.
Glycerin. ...	...	ad	5j.

Dose: Five to fifteen drops in a wineglassful of water three or four times a day.

This can only be sold unstamped under the title given and by persons qualified to sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies.

G. F. M. (27/10).—VALUE OF BUSINESS.—We are always willing to give advice on any subject connected with the business of a chemist and druggist, but the first requirement is that inquirers should supply us with data on which to base a judgment. In the *C. & D. Commercial Compendium (C. & D., February 14, p. 251)*, under the heading Business Analysis, you will see that the necessary factors are turnover, stock, gross profit, and net profit. The other factors are adventitious, but show that your business has inviting prospects. However, a buyer who knows what he is about reduces all these things to cold facts, and unless the essentials are known any figure mentioned is guesswork and valueless.

A. R. W. (28/10).—CLIMATE FOR RHEUMATIC PERSON.—Dry, mild climate, with sandy soil or subsoil, is required as residence for rheumatic patient. Woodhall Spa, in Lincolnshire, appears to meet all these requirements. It also has the advantage of complete equipment for treatment and a natural bromo-iodine water.

Pact (28/10).—The details as to the ingredient of the prescription you mention are not sufficient for a definite reply.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1875

Analytical Practice by Chemists and Druggists

A paper was read before the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Association at their quarterly meeting, October 21, 1875, by Mr. George Cheverton, Tunbridge Wells. It was entitled "The Desirability of Homœopathic Chemists making themselves more proficient in General Analysis, having special regard to the Urine." Mr. Cheverton, in some introductory remarks, in the course of which he paid a cordial compliment to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for its "highly laudable efforts to stimulate the zeal of pharmaceutical students on this subject by the offer of prizes for the best chemical analysis," undertook to show that homœopathic chemists especially should become proficient in chemical analysis. The reasons for this, he continued, are obvious. The rough-and-ready tests of the purity of drugs given in the British Pharmacopœia and various works on *Materia Medica*, however correct so far as they go, are wholly insufficient for the direction of a really conscientious homœopathic pharmacist, of one who is anxious not merely to discharge his own duty, but also, to the utmost of his power, to further the spread of the system to which, after careful study, he has given his adherence, and for his adherence to which in most cases he has sacrificed so much.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Days of Grace.—When days are allowed for making a payment or doing some other act after the time prescribed for that purpose has expired, the additional days are called "days of grace." Insurance companies usually allow a short period of grace for the payment of overdue premiums before forfeiting the policy. In the case of fire insurance, in the absence of a special provision to the contrary in the policy, fifteen days' grace is allowed after the premium becomes due, during which the assured has the opportunity to renew his insurance. Life policies prescribe the number of days of grace, which is usually thirty. As regards bills of exchange, the drawee or acceptor is allowed three days of grace to pay the bill after the due date, unless the bill is payable on demand or at sight. If the last of the three days of grace falls on a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday, the bill is payable on the preceding business day; but if it falls on any other Bank Holiday, or if the last day is a Sunday and the preceding day is a Bank Holiday, then the bill is payable on the succeeding business day.

Dead Freight.—If a vessel sails without having received a full cargo, i.e., if the charterer is unable to ship as much cargo as the vessel is able to take, freight has to be paid on the deficiency just as if the cargo had been shipped. This is called dead freight. The freight is usually reckoned at so much per ton, meaning a ton of 40 feet or 50 feet as the case may be. Sometimes it is per ton weight for certain kinds of cargo.

Death Certificates.—Upon the death of any person who had been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, such practitioner is required under a penalty to sign and give a certificate of the death to someone who is required by law to give information as to the death to the Registrar of Deaths for the district. The certificate, which is given on an official form obtainable from the Registrar, must state what was the cause of the death to the best of the knowledge and belief of the doctor giving it. The persons on whom there is a duty to give information as to the death to the Registrar are either:—(1) The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased; or (2) if there were no such relative present, then any other relative dwelling in the same sub-district as the deceased; or (3) in default of such relative, any person present at the death and the occupier of the house in which the death took place; or (4) in default of any of the foregoing, each inmate of the house in which the deceased died and the persons who had the body buried. The information has to be given within five days of the death or, where a written notice with a medical certificate is sent to the Registrar, within fourteen days after the death. If an inquest has been held on the dead body, the coroner's certificate of the finding of the jury is sent to the Registrar instead of the medical certificate.

Death Rate.—The need for exact statistics of deaths in this country was felt for some time prior to the passing of an Act of Parliament (6 & 7 William IV, cap. 86) for registering births, deaths and marriages in England. It was stated in 1827, in the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the laws respecting Friendly Societies, that, "according to the Northampton tables, out of 1,000 persons existing at the age of 25, there survive at the age of 65, 343 persons. By the Carlisle tables, no fewer than 513 persons will survive." This discrepancy was elaborated in the first annual report of the Registrar-General for England, dated May 18,

1839, by means of a table giving the following different numbers out of 100,000 persons aged 25 who, according to various calculations, might be expected to be alive at the age of 65:—34,286; 43,137; 51,033; 51,335; 49,330; 53,470; 53,950. The task of obtaining full particulars from the returning officers was evidently taken in hand seriously, and a determined effort was made to record causes of death, ages of persons dying, and rates (expressed in terms of percentage) for different areas. The system has since been extended, and has been applied to other parts of the United Kingdom. The annual reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales have included, in recent years, a "standardised" death rate in addition to the ordinary ("crude") death rate. "The standard provided by this [international standard] population," we read in the report of the Registrar-General for the year 1918, "is a much more typical one than that generally used in these reports—viz., the population of England and Wales in 1901, which happened to be exceptionally favourable to low mortality, and the use of which, therefore, results in a general low level of the standardised rates derived from it." In practice, the difference between the two rates seldom amounts to a whole number, and is usually confined to decimal figures. The death-rate for England and Wales has shown a fairly regular decrease from 22.4 (average) in 1841-50 to 11.6 in 1923 per 1,000 living. In attempting to ascertain the import of the death rate for any country, it has to be read in conjunction with other vital statistics. Its importance in actuarial calculations and in the study of social problems is obvious.

Death, Signs.—When respiration and circulation have ceased, it may be assumed that death has occurred. The cessation of respiration is known by the absence of movement in the chest walls. The cessation of circulation is known by the absence of heart beats; it is not to be assumed that because the pulse is absent at the wrist circulation has ceased; this is frequently observed in an ordinary fainting fit; the ear or a stethoscope should be placed over the cardiac area, slightly below the left nipple. One of the most obvious signs of death is the dropping of the lower jaw, which generally occurs simultaneously with a glazed staring appearance of the eyeballs, the upper eyelid remaining raised.

Debentures.—A debenture may be defined as a document which either creates or acknowledges a debt. Debentures are commonly issued by companies, but they may also be given by an unincorporated body, such as a club, or even by an individual. Only those issued by companies need be considered. Although often issued and allotted in the same way as shares, there is a great distinction between them. Debentures form no part of the share capital of the company; they may, unlike shares, be issued at a discount; the interest on them is payable whether the company has made any profit in the year or not; and on a winding up the debenture holders have a prior claim to the assets as against shareholders. The debenture may be either (1) a mere promise to pay a specified sum at a fixed or ascertainable time, or (2) such a promise to pay secured by a mortgage or charge. The charge may be created by words in the debenture itself, or by reference to a deed of charge on the property of the company to the benefit of which the debenture holders are declared to be entitled, or it may be by a combination of both these methods. The latter is commonly known as a mortgage debenture. The holder of a debenture other than a mortgage debenture cannot, in the absence of agreement, prevent the company from making mortgages or charges on its property which will rank in priority to his claim. The charge securing a mortgage debenture may be either a fixed or a floating one. A fixed charge is on the same footing as an ordinary mortgage; it affects the title to the property so that the company can only deal with the property subject to the charge. In the case of a floating charge, which may be upon all the assets, including goodwill and uncalled capital, the company continues to be at liberty to deal with the property charged in the ordinary course of its business. It can sell or dispose of it, or it can create a mortgage on it which will take priority of the floating charge; but, of course, this can be provided against by express words in the debenture. And a float-

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

ing charge may become fixed, "crystallised" as it is called, on the happening of events specified in the debenture. Debentures may be either registered when they are registered in the name of the holder, or the person to whom he assigns in the books of the company, or they may be to bearer, in which case they pass by delivery. Registration with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is required within twenty-one days of the creation of any mortgage or charge. A company which has issued debentures is required to keep a register of debentures, which must be open to inspection by any registered debenture holder, except during such period not exceeding thirty days in any year as the Articles of Association of the company may provide. Debentures of a company become redeemable at the time or on the happening of the events specified in the debentures or in the trust deed securing them. The use of the word "redeemable" in a debenture does not imply that the company is under an obligation to redeem; it only means that it has an option of doing so. If the company goes into liquidation, the principal money secured by the debentures becomes due on the commencement of the winding up, although the time stipulated for payment has not arrived. When the interest falls into arrears, although the principal money is not due, the debenture holders are entitled to appoint a receiver and manager of the company either under power given in the debentures or by application to the Court.

Debt, Assignment of.—Any specific debt may be assigned by the creditor to a third party, but, in order to be effective, the assignment must be in writing and signed by the creditor, and express notice in writing of the assignment must be given to the debtor. A general assignment of existing or future book debts is, however, void in the event of the creditor's bankruptcy as regards any debts unpaid at the commencement of the bankruptcy unless the assignment was, at the time of execution, registered as a bill of sale. Registration is not required if the assignment applies only to book debts due at the time from specified debtors, or of debts growing due under specified contracts or of book debts included in a transfer of a business.

Debt, Time Limit.—The Limitations Act, 1623, prescribes that an action to recover an ordinary debt must be brought within six years after the cause of action arose. This is still the general law, although certain important modifications have since been introduced. Thus, if the debtor was abroad when the cause of action arose the six years start to run from the time of his return to this country. Again, if the debtor gives a written and signed acknowledgment of his indebtedness or makes a payment on account of principal and interest then a fresh period of six years will arise within which an action may be brought. But, to be effective, the acknowledgment must be an express promise to pay the debt or a clear admission of liability from which a promise to pay can be inferred. Similarly, a part payment of the debt or a payment of interest upon it will serve as the starting point of six more years only if the payment is consistent with an admission of liability to pay the balance remaining due. The acknowledgment must be given to the creditor. It should be understood that the lapse of the prescribed period of time does not extinguish the debt, but merely bars the remedy of recovery by legal proceedings. Therefore, if the creditor can secure payment of the debt by any other lawful means he is at liberty to do so. For instance, a lien in respect of a debt remains effective, and may be exercised even after the debt is, as it is called, "statute barred." An action to recover a debt due upon a bond or deed may be brought at any time within twenty years after the right to sue arose.

Debtors Act.—Arrest and imprisonment for debt were, generally speaking, abolished by the Debtors Act, 1869. As the result of that statute only in a few specified cases can a person be imprisoned for making default in payment of a sum of money. The only common excep-

tion to the general rule is that the High Court, or if the amount involved does not exceed £50 a County Court, may order the imprisonment of a debtor if it is satisfied that the debtor has the means to pay and has failed to do so. Consequently a "committal order" is one of the most effective means of forcing an obstinate judgment debtor to pay what he owes; but before a judge will order imprisonment he requires ample evidence to prove the debtor's ability to pay. No debtor may be kept in prison for more than one year, and he must be released immediately the debt is paid. If a debtor goes to prison this does not extinguish his liability to pay the debt. The Debtors Act also provides for the punishment of fraudulent debtors; but, for the most part, these sections have been superseded by the Bankruptcy Act, 1914.

Debts not Provable in Bankruptcy.—(1) Debts in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise, or breach of trust—e.g., damages awarded in an action for libel—cannot be proved unless they have been fixed by final judgment, award or compromise before the receiving order is made against the debtor. (2) Any debt contracted by the debtor at a time when the creditor had notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor. (3) Debts founded on a felony committed by the debtor, unless the creditor has taken the necessary steps to have the offender punished. (4) Debts founded on an illegal consideration—e.g., gaming debts, including debts for money lent to the bankrupt to game with. (5) Debts barred by the Statute of Limitations—i.e., after six years in the case of simple contract debts, and after twenty years in the case of debts upon bonds or other documents under seal. But time does not run after the date of the receiving order so as to bring the debt within the operation of the statute. (6) Future payments of alimony ordered by the Court. These cannot be proved, as their amount cannot be estimated, as the Court may at any time vary the order for alimony. An annuity payable to a wife under a separation deed can be proved for. (7) Debts contracted by an infant who becomes bankrupt when of full age, unless they are for necessities supplied to him or are damages awarded to the creditor in an action for a civil injury done to him. Certain debts also, though provable in bankruptcy, are postponed. Thus, if money is lent to a trader at a rate of interest varying with the profits of the business, or a person is entitled to a share of the profits as consideration for the sale by him of the goodwill, and the trader becomes bankrupt, the lender cannot recover anything until the claims of the other creditors are satisfied. And similarly, when a wife lends money to her husband to employ in his business, she is only entitled on his bankruptcy to rank as a creditor after all the other creditors for money or money's worth have been paid.

Declaration.—In earlier times no special sanction attached to a statement unless made on oath—a false statement made on oath in a judicial proceeding involved the offence of perjury. Modern statutes have, however, altered this. Anyone now who wilfully makes (not being on oath) a false statement in either a statutory declaration made before a justice of peace or other person competent to take it, or in any account, book or document which he is authorised or required to make, attest, or verify by any Act of Parliament, or who makes any oral or written declaration which he is required to make under any Act of Parliament, commits an offence. The reliability of registers such as those required to be kept under the Pharmacy Acts, the Medical Acts, the Dentists Acts, the Veterinary Surgeons Act, and the Midwives Act is safeguarded by similar provisions. Any person who wilfully makes a false statement or declaration with a view of having his name put on such register, and any person who wilfully makes a false statement or declaration with a view of procuring the registration of another person, is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months and to a fine.

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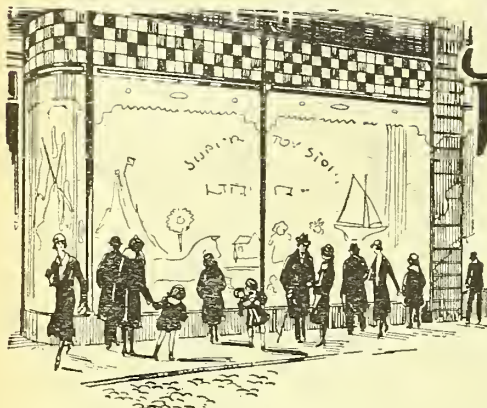
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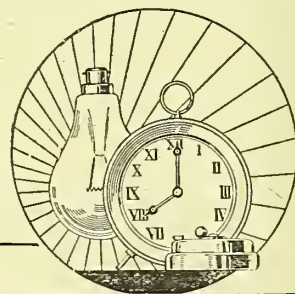
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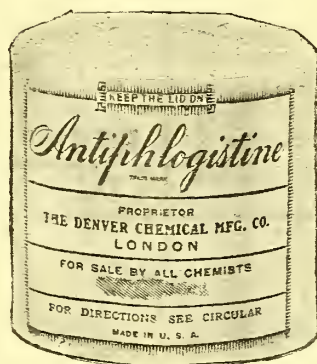
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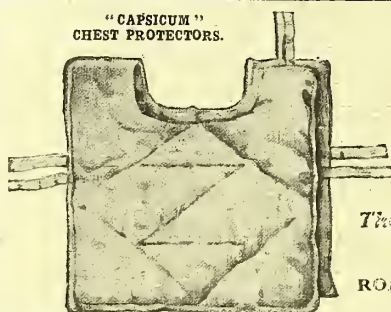
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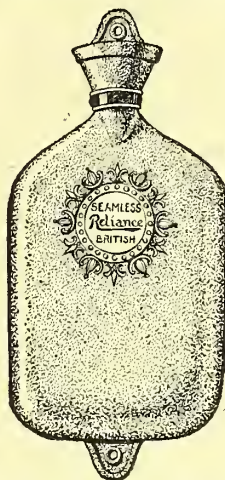
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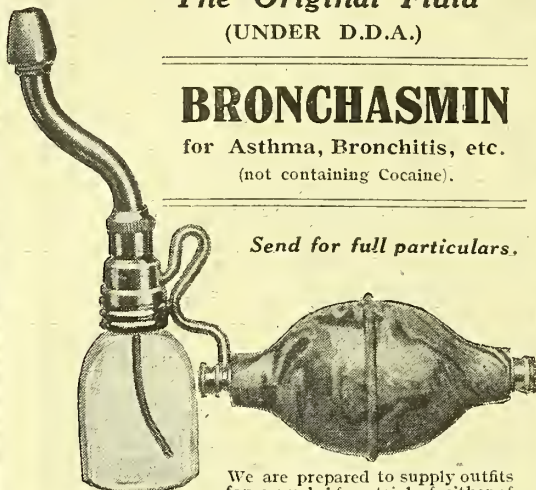
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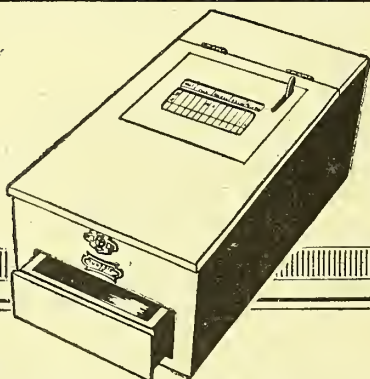
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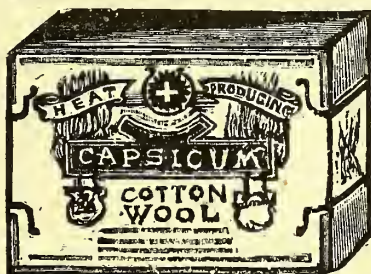
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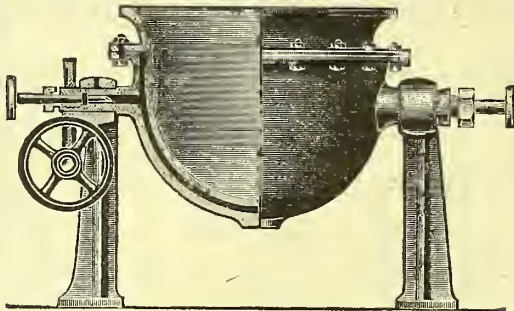
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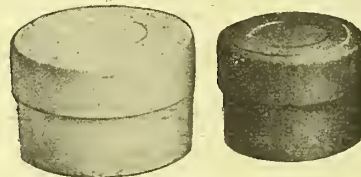
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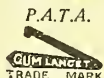
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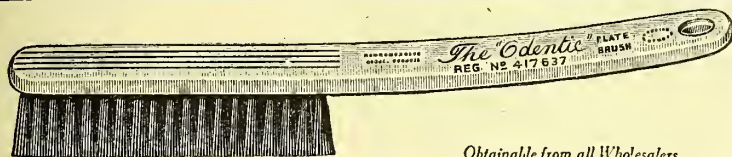
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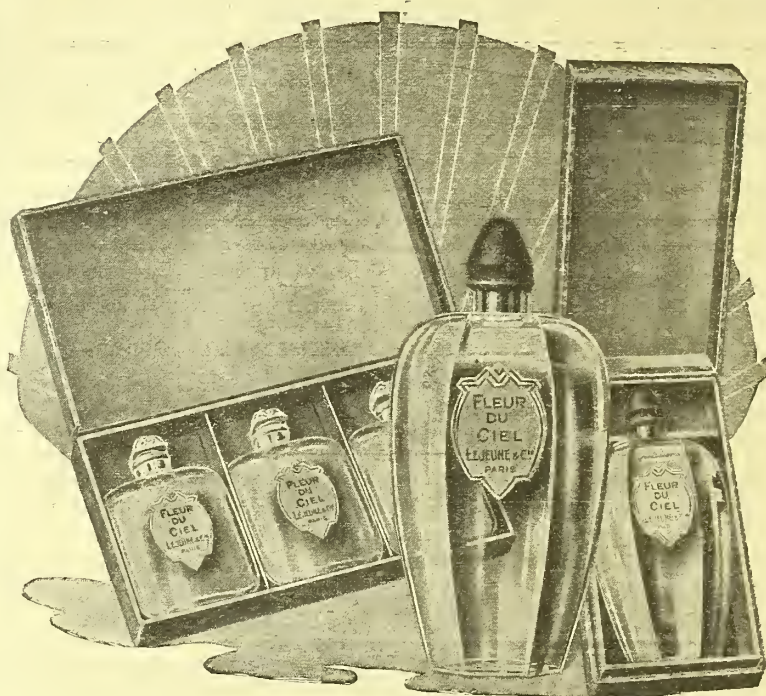
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42 CANNON ST.
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NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

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BIRMINGHAM, in thickly populated working-class district.—Cash Retail, Dispensing (good N.H.I.), and Photographic (Kodak Agency); returns average £1,465, increasing, at excellent profits; old-established business; lease; living accommodation; rent £50; price £1,000, or near offer. Apply 148/31, Office of this Paper.

BLACKPOOL (Near).—Modern Chemist's Business, with freehold property (vendor's own); new commodious premises; excellent living accommodation built for vendor; situate in rapidly growing, healthy district, offering scope; Optics, Agricultural, returns and N.H.I. rather low at present, but increasing; price, £2,450 everything. Another, neglected, with Wine and Spirit Licence, doing nearly £30 weekly; price, £2,250, includes freehold property (vendor's own). Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Phone, Failsworth 113.)

CHESHIRE.—Pharmacy, with Grocery, Kodak Agency; opening N.H.I.; lease; low rent; 3 bedrooms; turnover, £1,700; price, £725. Apply 147/28, Office of this Paper.

DERBYSHIRE.—Old-fashioned Business, with Wine Licence; receipts for past three years average £2,300; on lease, or property may be purchased; pleasant district; good house attached; price, valuation of stock and fixtures with moderate goodwill, about £1,650. 145/36, Office of this Paper.

ESSEX (Main Road).—Newly-established Business for Sale; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked. Full particulars, apply 148/3, Office of this Paper.

ESTON (near Middlesbrough).—Drug Store Business with Premises for Sale; good double-fronted shop, with house, in good condition; warehouse attached; excellent central position in a growing district; splendid scope; stock and fixtures at valuation; immediate possession. Apply Harker, Drug Store, Eston, Yorkshire.

HOME COUNTIES.—Old-established, good-class Family, Dispensing and Photographic Business, situated in central position of busy market town; large, well-fitted Pharmacy, well stocked, with large stock-rooms, and good living accommodation; returns approach £4,000 per annum; lease 21 years to run; price about £4,000, or near offer. Further particulars on application to 147/23, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Chemist's Business, in growing neighbourhood, 8 miles St. Albans, main road; returns average £15 weekly; Prescribing, N.H.I., Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; living accommodation available adjoining; over 5 years' lease at £26 per annum inclusive; price £380, or reasonable offer; £50 could remain for quick sale. Apply 148/17, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Having bought another business must sell present one; ordinary Retail, with full Wine Licence; main street; turnover £2,400; stock £950; staff, one apprentice; good house; electric light; low rent and rates; will accept £500 and valuation. Apply 74/462, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Chemist's Business, close to Princes Park; corner premises, with good living accommodation; average takings (£1,000) could be considerably increased by able Chemist; disposing owing to death of proprietor, who was in business 45 years; premises also for Sale or Let on lease. For further particulars apply, by letter, to Newalls, 17 Dale Street, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business for Sale; returns nearly £4,000; double-fronted, well-stocked shop, excellent house, outbuildings and garage, side and back entrance; main road position; long lease; moderate rent; owner retiring through ill-health; fullest investigation; principals only, with banker's reference. "Ancona," 136/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Lock-up Shop, exceptionally well-fitted and stocked; present average takings £18 per week under management; room for wide scope under personal supervision; good neighbourhood; price, £750 and stock at valuation; reason for selling, death of proprietor. Apply 147/13, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Profitable Light Cash Chemist's and Photo. Business for Sale in first-class residential suburb; handsomely fitted shop, with small living accommodation over; wonderful opportunity for smart man; price for lease, 18½ years, goodwill, fixtures, fittings, and stock, £1,000. Poore & Mills, Auctioneers, 29 High Street, Peckham, S.E.1.

NORTHUMBERLAND (small agricultural country town).—Cash Business; recently established; lock-up shop; up-to-date fittings; well stocked; Kodak Agency; returns nearly £14 weekly; nearest opposition 16 miles; splendid opportunity for young qualified man to work N.H.I., etc.; price £650, all in; references required. Fuller particulars on application. 145/39, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD (near).—Double-fronted Drug Stores, with separate departments; best position; returns £1,750; net profits £550; scope for increase; splendid opportunity occurs for qualified man for N.H.I.; population 18,000; only one Chemist, three Doctors; rent 14s. 2d. and rates; price £260 goodwill, £800 stock and fixtures; first with £1,000 secures. 141/12, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—High-class Cash Dispensing Business; £2,500 average last three years returns; established 30 years; lease 14 years; main road; every modern improvement; Kodak Agency; low rent and rates; lock-up shop and basement; fullest investigation and chartered accountant's figures; no agents. "Trustee," 148/24, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail, Dispensing, Optics, Photography, Veterinary, etc., Business; double-fronted shop, well fitted; large stock carried; situated in the best position of an important industrial town; residential accommodation; business and premises for sale. Further particulars apply "Rbei," c/o British Drug Houses or Southall Bros. & Barclay.

TYNESIDE.—Thickly populated Industrial Area; nicely-fitted Pharmacy; little opposition; plenty of scope; opened 12 months; takings approx. £22 week (good profits); 160 N.H.I. month; fittings, fixtures and goodwill, £300; stock valuation, £300 approx.; rent, £48 and rates; lease granted. Write "Chemist," 10 Byron Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WEST RIDING.—Cash Business; main road; thickly-populated industrial town; inclusive rent, £65; lease definitely renewable; takings formerly £1,600, neglected, now less; large lock-up shop, yard, cellar; house behind if desired; Kodak Agency; price for excellent fittings and goodwill, £400, or near offer; stock at valuation, about £550. 148/7, Office of this Paper.

YORKS.—Country Dispensing and Prescribing Business for Sale; well-fitted and stocked; returns, £1,400; large profits; low expenses; easily worked; certified accounts; price, £900 or near offer. Apply 146/39, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Stores for disposal in working-class district, S.E.; 6 years' lease; 5-roomed house, etc.; 3 rooms shortly vacant; large yard with garage and stable, well let; plenty of scope for Qualified Chemist; N.H.I. badly needed; good chance for beginner. 147/24, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Sale, newly-established Business (six months); turnover £17 weekly; can easily be doubled; good reason for disposal; stock and fittings all new; Kodak Agency; good opening for Optics; splendid house; shop fitted best style; large yard and garden; commanding position; vendor's premises, which could be leased; valuation, stock and fixtures, for quick sale. 145/31, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, owing to ill-health, a well-stocked and modernly-equipped Drug Store, established 20 years, in a densely-populated main road in Leeds; at present taking £18 to £20 weekly, which could be very much increased by a young M.P.S.; price for quick sale, £800; six Panel doctors in the immediate vicinity. Apply 147/32, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Chemist's Business for disposal in Lancs industrial centre; well fitted and stocked; last year's average returns £37 per week; exceedingly low rent and rates; Wine Licence; scope for increase; valid reason for disposal; bargain for quick sale. For particulars (in confidence) apply 144/5, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

GOOD sound Chemist Business, turning over at least £50 per week, wanted in or near Lancashire; must bear strictest investigation. 145/34, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by good all-round Chemist, Chemist's Business or Drug Store; Lancashire or Yorkshire preferred, but not essential, or Partnership or Managership with succession; terms or all matter submitted treated confidential; suitable position for opening new business; any information, if acted upon will be suitably paid for. Address 147/17, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

ENOLIN NEW LINES.—Agents required in all parts of U.K. and Free State of Ireland to act on strictly commission basis for the sale of Enolin Proprietary lines, including Tooth Paste; only those calling on Chemists and Hairdressers, who have a good connection and can furnish unimpeachable references, need apply; Buying Agencies also entertained. Enolin, Ltd., 101 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

SOLE Agents for Home Service and Colonial Supply wanted by Swiss firm for new specific treatment and preparation against Tubercular Disease, also for other European countries except Germany. Apply to "Tasch" Laboratory, Ltd., 42 Steinengraben, Basle, Switzerland.

WANTED, Agencies in India and Burma from reputable firms for Wood and Iron Preservatives, Heavy and Light Chemicals, Proprietary Articles, or any really good selling lines approved of; splendid representation offered. 143/34, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

SHOP and House to Let on lease for 21 years; busy thoroughfare; market place; newly decorated; also a new double-fronted shop to suit a Chemist; premium £600 and rent £150 per year. Apply at 158 High Street, Deptford, S.E.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CLARE, SUFFOLK.

MESSRS. BALLS & BALLS

have been favoured with instructions, to Sell by Auction, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1925,

at the Bell Hotel, Clare, Suffolk, at 4 o'clock in One Lot

(unless Sold in the meantime by Private Treaty),

THE HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

comprising

CHEMIST'S SHOP

and

DWELLING-HOUSE.

with Outbuildings and Garden, most advantageously situate in the centre of the town, and opposite the Post Office.

A Chemist's Business has been carried on on the premises for several Generations.

Vacant Possession will be given on completion.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Messrs. Falkner, Son & Roberts, Solicitors, Louth, Lincs; and of the Auctioneers, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 200 5-lb. and 7-lb. White Stopper Confectionery Jars for sale; offers wanted for collection in London district. 74/433, Office of this Paper.

YOUNGS' Filling Machine for Sale, suitable for health salts and other similar fillings; weighs from a fraction of an ounce up to 1 lb. Apply 69/310, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP.

THE Proprietor of an old-established high-class South Kensington Business is prepared to accept an active (young) Partner, owing to ill-health, with view to succession; £700 to be invested; good salary will be given and half share of net profits. Apply 148/240, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BRIGHTON.—Young lady wanted, chiefly for Dispensing; usual hours; three hours off for meals; no Sunday work. Apply, stating qualification, experience, salary required, enclosing photo if possible (to be returned), to Edgar Jones, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 94 Preston Drive, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant, capable of taking charge; good middle-class experience; pleasant Counter manner; permanency for suitable man; full particulars, salary required. "J. M. B.," 7 Arthur Street, Hove.

CHELTENHAM.—Qualified Branch Manager required; competent and energetic. Full particulars in first letter to Thomas & Gregory, 418 High Street, Cheltenham.

LANELLY.—Wanted, reliable, experienced, middle-aged Assistant; middle-class Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing; permanency for tactful, capable man; no night or Sunday duties; Welsh speaking an advantage, but not absolutely essential. Send full particulars. Thomas, New Dock Pharmacy, Llanelly.

LONDON.—Young qualified Assistant, single, having had good West-End Dispensing experience, gentlemanly, not over 25. State full particulars and salary required, J. B. Barnes & Son, 205 Knightsbridge, W.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, a reliable qualified Assistant. State age, experience, salary required, when free, to W. Tate, 37 Roman Road, London, E.3.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant (outdoors) required immediately; a good Counterman and Window-dresser; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, F. J. Sandberg, 22 Regent's Parade, North Finchley, N.12.

LONDON, W.—Smart male Junior, used to quick trade; excellent opportunity for progressive advancement. Venables, Qualified Chemists, 211 King Street, Hammersmith.

MIDLANDS.—Cover required; short hours; suit elderly or a young person (either sex) willing to take small salary until business is worked up. Full particulars, stating salary, which must be moderate, to 145/23, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Manager required to open a business in a suburban district; new premises; house attached; excellent opening for a smart young married man anxious to make progress. 145/250, Office of this Paper.

NEAR LEEDS.—Optician, F.S.M.C. or B.O.A., wanted as Assistant at once; must be accurate Dispenser, smart Salesman and Window-dresser; good opening for intelligent worker with progressive firm of Chemists-Opticians. State salary and full particulars. 148/4, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH LONDON.—Experienced Assistant required, 25-30, able to take charge; qualification not necessary; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser; one used to brisk cash trade; knowledge of Photography; progressive salary to good all-round man. Apply, with full particulars, 147/18, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Qualified Manager, experienced in brisk Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Prescribing; permanency, with good opportunities for reliable man; house (small) or outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars of age, experience and salary required, to 147/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (male), unqualified, quick and accurate Dispenser, with some knowledge of D. & P. work. Apply by letter only to the Manager, 741 Barking Road, Plaistow, E.13. Applications not answered in three days unsuitable.

ASSISTANT wanted; must be smart at Counter and keen Window-dresser. Durbin's, 24 Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames.

ASSISTANT, smart, unqualified, used to quick Counter trade and Dispensing, Photographic trade, required for City business immediately. Apply, with full particulars and references, to Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

AT once. Unqualified Assistant, 28-30, used to a good-class, brisk business; must have a good all-round knowledge. Give full particulars in first letter of previous experience, age, height, and salary expected. Chater, Chemists, Watford.

BOOTS THE-CHEMISTS have vacancies for experienced qualified Retail Chemist Assistants. Apply, by letter, to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Retail Staff Department, Station Street, Nottingham.

CHEMIST, not far from London, has vacancy end of month for quick and accurate Dispenser; very little shop work; Hall qualification preferred, but not essential. Apply, stating salary required, etc., 148/23, Office of this Paper.

FINDLAY & SONS, Newport, Mon., require smart, reliable, qualified Manager for Risca branch; permanency and progressive salary if suitable. Full particulars, salary required, references, and photo (if possible) first letter.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; good Counterman and Dispenser. Full particulars to A. S. Kitching, Oakengates, Salop.

JUNIOR, age about 22, required (outdoors); Dispensing and Counter experience essential. Please state full particulars and salary required in first letter. Jeeves, Tenning Street, Lowestoft.

JUNIOR Assistant (male) required (outdoors); must be able to dress Windows and assist at Counter in good-class business. Please state salary required and give particulars of experience, with age, height, etc., and references, to 146/38, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall certificate), with Counter experience, required for Hampton Court and Watford districts. Apply, with full particulars and photograph, to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harmond Street, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED Manager for busy Pharmacy in S.E. London; good appearance, thorough knowledge of business essential; age limit 40; state salary required; only men with at least a five years' good reference need apply. 74/458, Office of this Paper

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately, with good experience, energetic, and reliable; smart Window-dresser; good prospects to suitable man. State all particulars, giving references, to H. W. Dix, Ltd., Chemists, Pontypool.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

QUALIFIED gentleman; North Wales; easy berth, with suitable hours; mixed business, N.H.I.; good Counterman and Window-dresser, Photographic, and, if possible, knowledge of Optics, moderate salary to start. Apply, stating full particulars, age, salary, references, etc., "Optics," 145/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for front Counter, age about 30; experienced in best-class trade; short hours; no Sunday duties. Apply, giving fullest particulars, age, salary, etc., A. J. Orme, Chemist, Palmeira Stores, Western Road, Hove.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant wanted. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, Higgle, Chemist, Wilnecote, Warwickshire.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager required; must be good Salesman and Window-dresser; used to brisk suburban business. Apply, with full particulars, to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harmond Street, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED, young, for business in working-class district; quick Counter and N.H.I.; good experience, and good prospects for one not afraid of work. 148/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (lady or gentleman). Full particulars, J. E. French, 128 High Street, Sittingbourne.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant of good appearance and address; must be experienced at the Counter and a good Window-dresser; permanent and progressive post; Midlands city. 145/25, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant to keep Books and assist at Counter in mixed country business. Apply, with all usual particulars to S. C. Thompson, 1 Fore Hill, Ely, Cambs.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required (outdoors); experienced, obliging and industrious; good credentials essential; no Sunday or holiday duty. State full particulars, age, experience and salary required, etc. Scrafton, Chemist, Wisbech (Camb.).

UNQUALIFIED Lady Assistant; Holborn district; N.H.I. Dispensing, Counter, etc.; willing to attend to fancy department. Apply by letter, with full particulars as to experience, salary required, to "Director," 19/21 Pitfield Street, N.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male) required for Counter work; West-End experience preferred; hours, 8.50 to 6, Saturdays close at 1. Apply Staff Manager, Harrods, Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

WANTED, a single, unqualified Assistant with good Dispensing experience; short hours; near London. 145/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, qualified Assistant capable of taking charge of good country business; age 25 to 35 preferred. Send full particulars, testimonials, and enclose photo if possible. M. Herrod, Wisbech.

WANTED immediately (lady or gent.), Minor qualification, for N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter; suit elderly gentleman; comfortable berth; progressive salary. Write, giving full particulars, salary, experience, etc., Evans, The Pharmacy, Penrhin-weiher, Glamorganshire.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; active and capable of building neglected business in working-class district. State age, experience and salary required to 147/2, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON and Home Counties.—Manufacturers of well-known and extensively advertised Proprietary Articles stocked by practically every Chemist requires first-class representation. Applicants should give full particulars of lines already carried. Apply 148/26, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—A firm of Manufacturing Chemists in the North of England have a vacancy in their Laboratory for an Analyst; he must hold the Degree of B.Sc. of an English University, and be a qualified Pharmacist. Apply, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, to 144/6, Office of this Paper.

"CODLIVEX."—Representatives wanted immediately for: (1) Southern Counties, (2) Eastern Counties, (3) West of England, (4) Wales, (5) Scotland, (6) Ireland; generous commission to smart salesmen. Apply, stating experience, to "Manager," John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., Standard Works, Tottenham, N.15.

DRUG TRADE.—Analytical Chemist required by an old-established Firm; must be an accurate and experienced worker. Write, with full particulars and salary required, to Box 868a, Smiths, 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

IMPORTANT Firm, marketing high-class products for the Medical Profession, requires gentlemanly Representative to visit Doctors and Chemists; must be qualified. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, etc., 74/460, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of universally-known Proprietary Articles require experienced Representative on commission basis in Eastern Counties. Apply, with full particulars, to 148/260, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by London Wholesale House with some experience of representative work among Chemists, Institutions and Doctors; young qualified Pharmacist preferred, with some knowledge of the West of England district. Send full particulars of age, experience, salary, and copies of any references to 74/441, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, £5 to £10 extra weekly.—Manufacturers of Poudre Vanore (in stiffer box) and Creme Vanore (Eau de Cologne), both retailing at 6d., require Representatives for (1) S.E. England, (2) Home Counties, (3) Midlands. Only first-class men, with wide connections and representing good Houses, need apply. Vanore, Ltd., 4/6, Muswell Hill Road, N.6.

REQUIRED. Representative of good education and address to call on Medical men in West of England for propaganda and Chemists and Institutions for sales; age not over 35. Apply, with photo if possible, to 74/456, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required to carry all lines of Boot Socks, Foot Supports, etc.; expenses and commission for London only. Dr. Hogyes' Asbestos Sock Co., Ltd., 24 Newbury Street, E.C.1.

TRAVELLER, smart and energetic, required to sell Mineral and Essential Oils, Petroleum Jelly and Waxes; only those having sound connection amongst Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale Druggists and Soapmakers need apply; salary and commission. Write fully to 74/463, Office of this Paper.

WANTED by Lancashire firm of Manufacturing Chemists, an experienced Representative to call on Doctors and Chemists in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. The necessary qualifications are a sound therapeutic knowledge, genuine selling abilities, and gentlemanly appearance. To a good man every encouragement and support will be given. 74/457, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by an old-established Firm manufacturing well-known advertised Proprietary Articles, representation on commission in the Southern Counties, Devon and Cornwall. Full particulars of present lines asked for in confidence. Apply 148/261, Office of this Paper.

WATTS BROS., LTD., of Manchester, require Manager for their Perfumery Department; previous experience (Wholesale) essential. Applications, by letter only, should state age and salary expected; strict confidence. Watts Bros., Ltd., 72 Cannon Street, Manchester.

YOUNG man required for Counter in Chemical and Scientific Apparatus business; hours 9 to 6, 1 o'clock Saturdays. State age, previous experience, and salary required. 74/454, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN]

BIARRITZ.—Assistant, speaking French, wanted at once for the Pharmacie Gonzalez, Arceaux Lacombe 1 and 2, Biarritz, France.

CALCUTTA.—Assistant wanted for European Chemists, Calcutta; Minor qualification; single; under 25; neat Dispenser; preference given to man with Photographic experience; 4 years' agreement; salary, first year Rs. 500, second year 525, third year 550, fourth year 575 monthly; passage paid out and home. Full particulars of experience, etc., to be sent to P.C.B. 38/23, Office of this Paper.

CANNES A.M.—Experienced Assistant for Front Counter, under 30 years of age, December 1-10 to end April next; salary Fcs. 1,200 per month; second class fare paid out and home. Apply 74/459, Office of this Paper.

CEYLON.—Chemist required for Ceylon; a young qualified Dispensing Chemist to sail in January; preference given to man with Optical experience; 4 years' agreement; passage paid; good prospects to right man. Apply, giving full particulars as to age and experience, to Box 415, Leathwait & Simmons, 34 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.

INDIA.—Vacancy occurs for Travelling Representative for Wholesale Druggists; must have experience in the trade and knowledge of the bazaars and the vernacular. Full particulars to 74/451, Office of this Paper.

KENYA COLONY.—Wanted, Pharmaceutical Chemist's Assistant, qualified, single, age about 27; passage paid both ways; good-class Retail experience essential; state full details, qualifications, record, etc., with copies testimonials; 3 or 4 years' agreement, £360, £420, £480, with yearly bonus. Write "K. N.," c/o Streets, 6 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—LOCUM or temporary; take entire charge; accept moderate terms; offers invited. "Chemicus," c/o Messrs. Evans Lescher & Webb, Chemists, Liverpool.

A.A.A.—AN energetic, qualified gentleman desires a permanent; highly recommended as being quick, reliable, good Salesman, Window-dresser, and a worker; Photographic experience; Midlands preferred. "M. C.," 25 Dun's Lane, Leicester.

A.A.A.—CHEMIST-OPTICIANS.—Good, progressive situation required by experienced Pharmacist (27) hoping shortly to qualify S.M.C. and B.O.A. 148/1, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—A young man, tall, 29, unqualified, seeks temporary or permanent position; well recommended; Counter work, Dispensing, Photography; capable of taking charge. Particulars in full immediately to Douglas, 20 Salisbury Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

A CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, 37, open to accept moderate salary and commission on Optics. 148/12, Office of this Paper.

A CTIVE, qualified, 29, desires Managership good-class business; first-class Salesman, Dispenser, good Window-dresser, Photographic; excellent references; varied experience; married. 148/22, Office of this Paper.

A S Branch Manager; London or suburbs; Scotchman; experienced; disengaged; at liberty November 16. "Drug," 2 Station Parade, Kew Gardens.

A S reliable Locum, part time, or emergency relief; good Salesman, quick Dispenser, and experienced in management and single-handed work; London only. "Reliance," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 27, all-round experience, desires post; accustomed to rapid N.H.I. A. Stevens, 47 Bath Street, City Road, E.C.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, age 21, desires post in large town; 3½ years' training in high-class Pharmacy. For particulars apply 145/40, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; efficient Dispenser, good Counterman, Photographic; middle-aged; active; steady; unqualified; highest references. "Rex," 146/1, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT (Scot), qualified, male (22), desires position; good general experience; Photography; first-class references. F. W. Smith, 27 Taits Lane, Dundee.

A SSISTANT or Manager; first-class experience; 7 years' West-End; highly recommended; Photography; age 36; abstainer. MacLellan, 4 Arundel Gardens, W.11.

ASSISTANT, Senior, Manager; 35; married; unqualified; 19 years' first-class experience all departments high-class Pharmacy; expert Windows, obliging Salesman; capable full control. "Disengaged," 206 Middlewood Road, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT; 30; all-round experience, West-End, industrial; Photographic. Chant, 187 St. Ann's Road, Tottenham.

ASSISTANT, competent, lady, with excellent experience, including West-End Dispensing, Counter, Books (some typing), wishes change; real worker; pre-war apprenticeship; well recommended. 147/15, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; qualified; first-class Counter and Dispensing experience; all-round good man; full or part-time. P.C.B. 39/7, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; City and West-End experience; capable and active; well recommended; single; free one week; permanency. P.C.B. 35/39, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE, with 20 years' all-round experience; courteous, obliging, trustworthy; well recommended; recent up-to-date references; permanency desirable; unqualified; disengaged. "R. B. F.," 286 Kingsland Road, London, E.8.

CAPABLE, unqualified, 30, seeks permanent post; experienced Counter-hand, Photography, Window-dresser, Stock; conscientious; trustworthy; abstainer; disengaged. 148/29, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S daughter desires post with Doctor as Secretary-Dispenser; Shortband and Typing; Hall Certificate; young; good experience; near London preferred, not essential. 147/27, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED.—Unqualified, experienced Dispenser; steady worker; any capacity; middle-aged. "Statim," 69 Annesley Avenue, Colindale, Hendon, N.W.9.

DISENGAGED, qualified, experienced Pharmacist, Locum or permanency; accustomed rapid N.H.I. "Statim," 3 Rectory Road, Stoke Newington, N.

EXPERIENCED lady Dispenser-Book-keeper requires part-time post, London, West, South-West. Address Thornton, 4 Stratford Road, W.8.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser requires whole or part-time Dispensing with Chemist or Doctor. "J.," 137 Sebert Road, Forest Gate.

EXPERIENCED, reliable Dispenser, Counterman; unqualified; good references; disengaged; London only; immediate engagement; £3 per week. 148/16, Office of this Paper.

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